VAYSKRANTS, V.M., inzh.

Design imperfections of earthmoving machinery operating in Central Asia. Stroi. i dor. mash. 9 no.7:11-12 Jl '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

VAYS' LAT

[Trachoma] Trakhoma. Stalinabad, Respublikanskiy dom sanitarnogo prosveshcheniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Tadzhikskoy SSR, 1957. 28 p.
(CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR) (MIRA 11:3)

VAYSKRANTS, V.M.

Work mechanization in the construction of the South Golodnaya-Steppe Canal. Mat. po proizv. sil. Uzb. no.15:354-370 '60.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Uzbekgidroenergostroy.
(South Golodnaya-Steppe Canal--Earthwork)

VAYSKRANTS, V.M., inzh. (Tashkent)

Work of the ESh-4/40 walking excavator in the construction of the main canal in the Golodnaya Steppe. Gidr. i mel. 12 no.11:21-24 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Golodnaya Steppe—Canals) (Power shovels)

VAYSHVILOV, N.S., brigadir puti

Use of specialized brigades by stations. Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.8: 33-35 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Stantsiya Chulymskaya Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi.
(Railroads—Maintenance and repair)

VAYSLEYB, M. Ya.

Pernicious-like anemia consecutive to ascaridosis. Klin. med., Moskva 29 no.8:80-82 Aug 1951. (CIML 20:11)

1. Of the Department of Infectious Diseases (attached to the Hospital imeni S. P. Botkin), Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians (Head of Department -- Prof. G. P. Rudnev, Corresponding Member AMS USSR).

BERENSHTEYN, S.A.; VAYSLEYB, V.P.; VARENIK, I.F.; DOBRYNCHENKO, M.V.; YEGOROV, B.P.; KLISENKO, Yu.F.; MOGILEVSKIY, I.I.[deceased]; PEREYASLAVTSEV, N.A.; PILIPENKO, V.I.; SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V., inzh.; SHEPELEV, V.M.; SIMULEVICH, M.L.; YARMOLINSKIY, I.M.; SHAGALOV, Ye.S., red.; KORIKOVSKIY, I.K., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Construction of the V.I.Lenin State Regional Electric Power Plant in Simferopol] Opyt stroitel'stva Simferopol'skoi GRES im. V.I.Lenina [By] S.A.Berenshtein i dr. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 151 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Simferopol--Electric power plants)

VAYSMAN, A.

Experience in monetary incentives for the reduction of costs and for savings in excess of the plan in the iron foundry of the Kharkov Tractor Plant. Biul.nauch.inform.; trud i zar. plata no.8:48-50 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Kharkov--Tractor industry--Costs)

VAYSMAN, A.E.; KAMKIN, N.A.; NAZAROV, G.N.

Draft standards for bolts, screws, and nuts for all purposes.
Standartizatsiia 24 no.4:41-55 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Bolts and nuts--Standards) (Screws--Standards)

VAYSMAN, A.F., inzhener-ekonomist; VAYSMAN, D.I., inzhener-ekonomist

Measures for improving the economics of production. TSement 31 no.4:13-14 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Magnitogorskiy tsementnyy zavod i Magnitogorskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut.

VAYSMAN, A. M., inzh.; PASTUKHOV, I. V., inzh.

Promoting technical development. Bezop. truda v prom. 6 no.9: 16-17 S '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye Ishimbayneft'.

(Ishimbay region—Oil fields—Production methods)

GOTMAN, P.Ye.; DEMICHEV, G.M.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, M.A.; VAYSMAN, B.A.; ORLOV, S.P.; ANDREYEV, K.I.; TARASOV, V.P., inzh., retsenzent

[Storerooms in machinery plants; a handbook] Sklady na zavodakh mashinostroeniia; spravochnik. [By] P.E.Gotman i dr. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 722 p. (MIRA 17:12)

VAYSMAN, B. A. and SOLODKO, A. P.

"The Problem of Containers for Petroleum Products," (Neftetarnoye Delo), Gostoptekhizdat, 1949

Summary D 137215, 14 Feb 55

VAYSMAN, B. A.

USSR/Mining - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 23/44

Authors : Vaysman, B. A.; Krivitskiy, M. D.; and Krigman, F. E.

Title : Electron-microscopic investigation of the forms of transition pores of coal

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 97/6, 1031-1032, Aug 21, 1954

Abstract : Samples of coal strata of the Central Donbas coal region were investigated with the aid of an EM-3 electron-microscope to determine the form of their transient porosity. Electron-microscopic photos (magnified x 20,000) of coal samples taken from the Mazur coal stratum, are included. Three USSR references (1952 and 1953).

Institution : Ministry of Coal Industry, USSR, State Scient.-Research Institute, Makeev

Presented by: Academician M. M. Dubinin, April 10, 1954

BELYY, V.D.; VAYSMAN, B.A.; LESIN, K.K.

Investigating fatigue and corrosion-fatigue strength of mine ropes. Trudy MakNII 9 no.2:330-348 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Wire ropes--Testing) (Steel--Fatigue)

VAYSMAN, B.A.

Evaluation of a method for measuring venous pressure in carcio-vascular patients. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.2:13-16 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - dotsent R.A.Satpayeva) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM—DISEASES)

VAYSMAN, B. A., Canc Med Sci — (diss) "Venous pressure in patients suffering from cardiovascular diseases," Alma-Ata, 1960, 14 pp (Joint Scientific Council of the Institutes of Physiology, Regional Physiology, Clinical and experimental Surgery, AS Kazakh SSR)

(KL, 38-60, 110)

VAYSMAN, B.A.; ROSSOVA, T.V.

Chronic hepatitis and general xanthomatosis. Zdrav.Kazakh. 16 no.9: 23-24 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - dotsent R.A.Satpayeva) i kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. kafedroy - dotsent Ye.A.Mezenchuk) Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni V.M.Molotova.
(LIVER--DISEASES)

VAYSMAN, B.A., inzh.

Mechanizing the production of wooden boxes. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 14 no.6:23-26 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Box making--Technological innovations)

KONSHIN, N.P.; STEPANOVA, O.S.; VAYSMAN, B.M.; GORYASHINA, G.I.

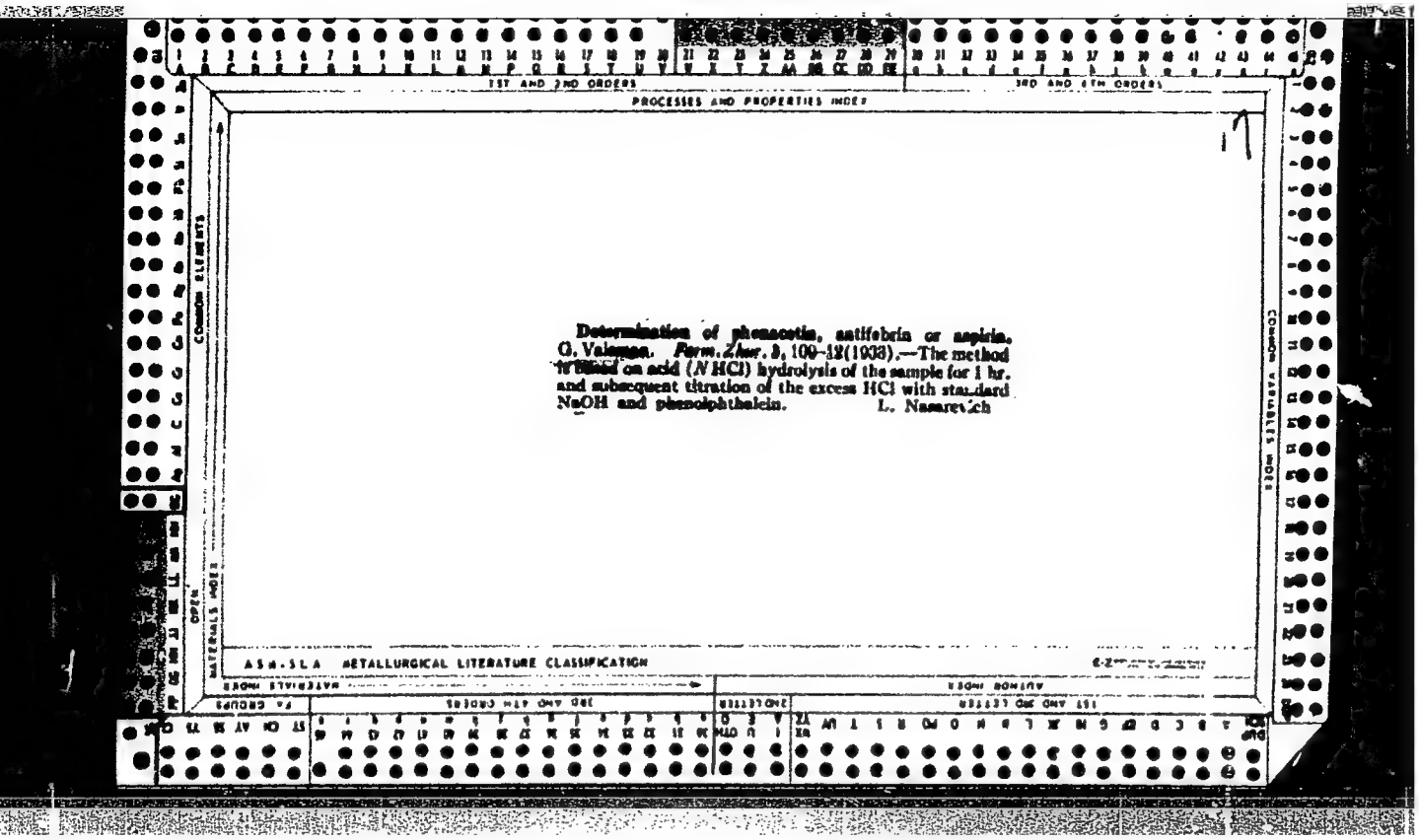
Determination of the readiness of modified glyptal resins, binding agents for linoleum. Nauch. ezhegod. Khim. fak. Od. un. no.2:102-112 '61. (MIRA 17:8)

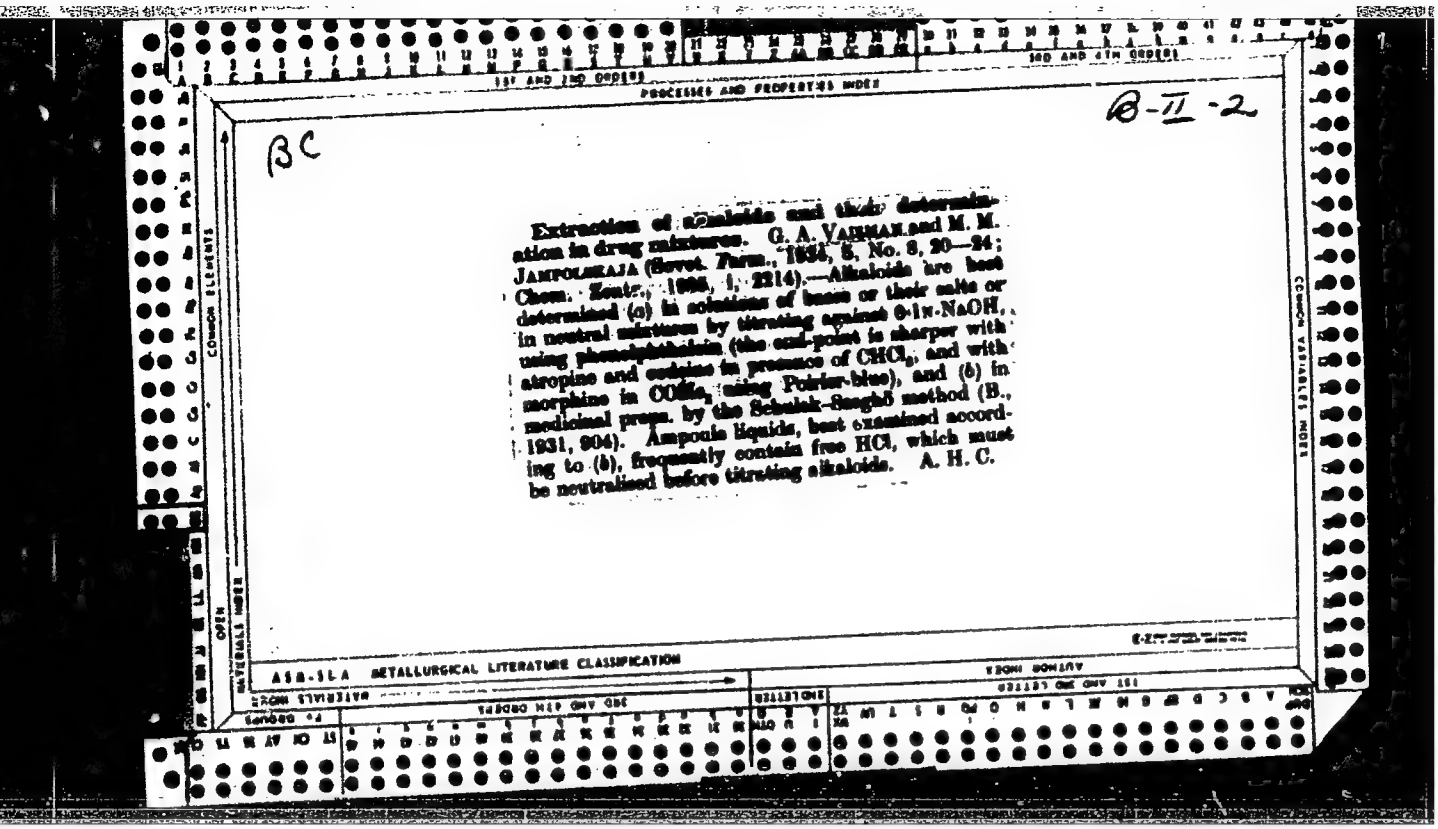
JACQUOT, P.E.; NIKONOV, B.A.[translator]; VAYSMAN, B.S.[translator]; AZAR'YEV, S.I.; DEYEV, M.N., redaktor; SHAPOVALOV, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Peripheral strategy and the atomic bomb. Translated from the French] Periferiinaiia strategiia i atomnaia bomba. Perevod s frantsuzskogo B.A. Nikonova i B.S.Vaismana. Pod red. S.I.Azar'eva. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1956. 138 p. (MIRA 9:6)
(Strategy) (Military policy)

KROTOVSKIY, S., kand. tekhn. nauk; VAYSMAN, E., inzh.; GAMALEY, N., inzh.

Study of precast blocks for apartment houses. Zhil. stroi. no.6:13-17 '65. (MIRA 18:10)



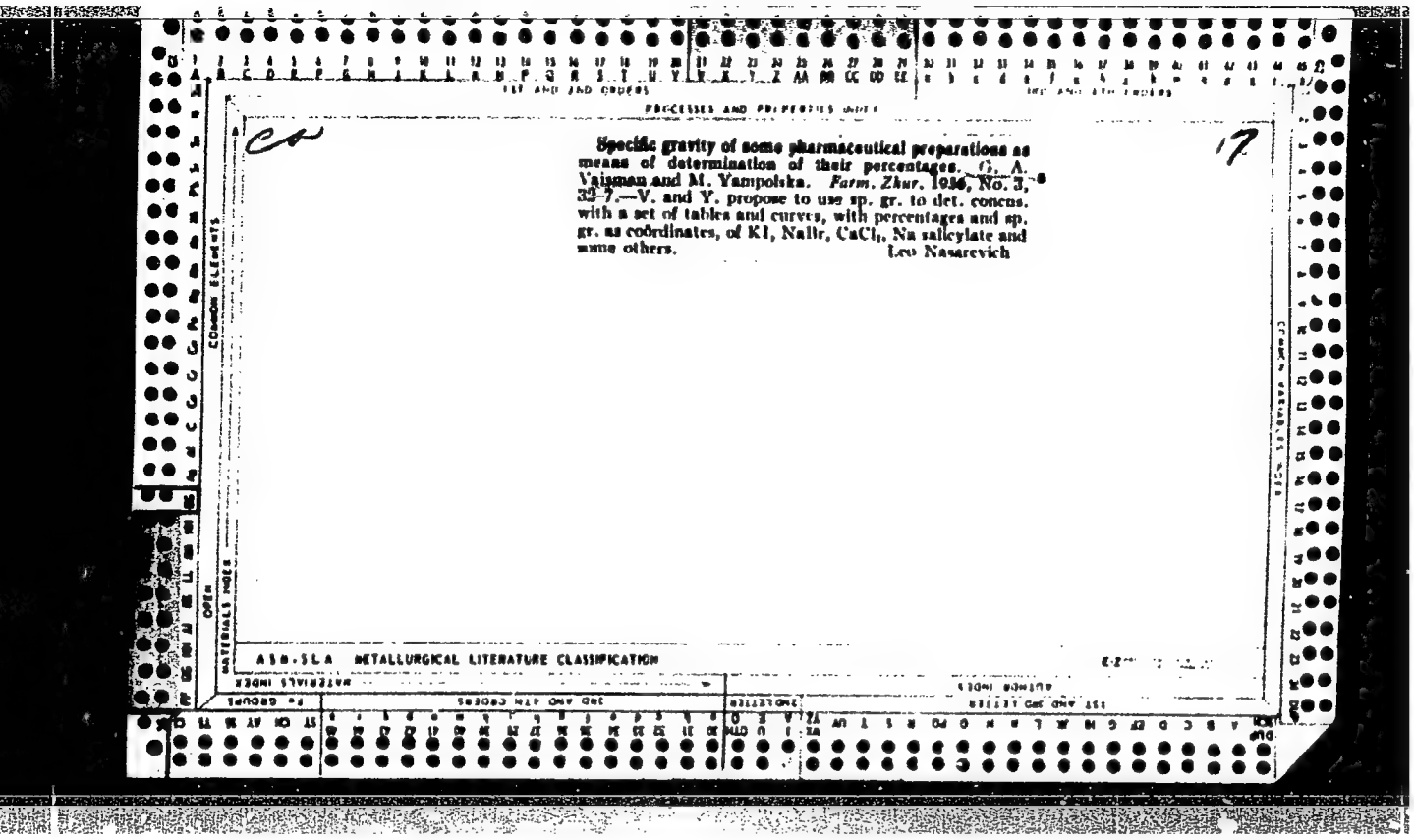


BC

B-II-2

Extraction of alkaloids and their determination in drug mixtures. G. A. VAINMAN and M. M. JAMPOLSKAJA (Sovet. Farm., 1934, 5, No. 8, 20—24; Chem. Zentr., 1936, 1, 2214).—Alkaloids are best determined (a) in solutions of bases or their salts or in neutral mixtures by titrating against 0·1N-NaOH, using phenolphthalein (the end-point is sharper with atropine and codeine in presence of $CHCl_3$, and with morphine in $COMe_2$, using Poirier-blue), and (b) in medicinal preps. by the Schalek–Szegho method (B., 1931, 904). Ampoule liquids, best examined according to (b), frequently contain free HCl, which must be neutralised before titrating alkaloids. A. H. C.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

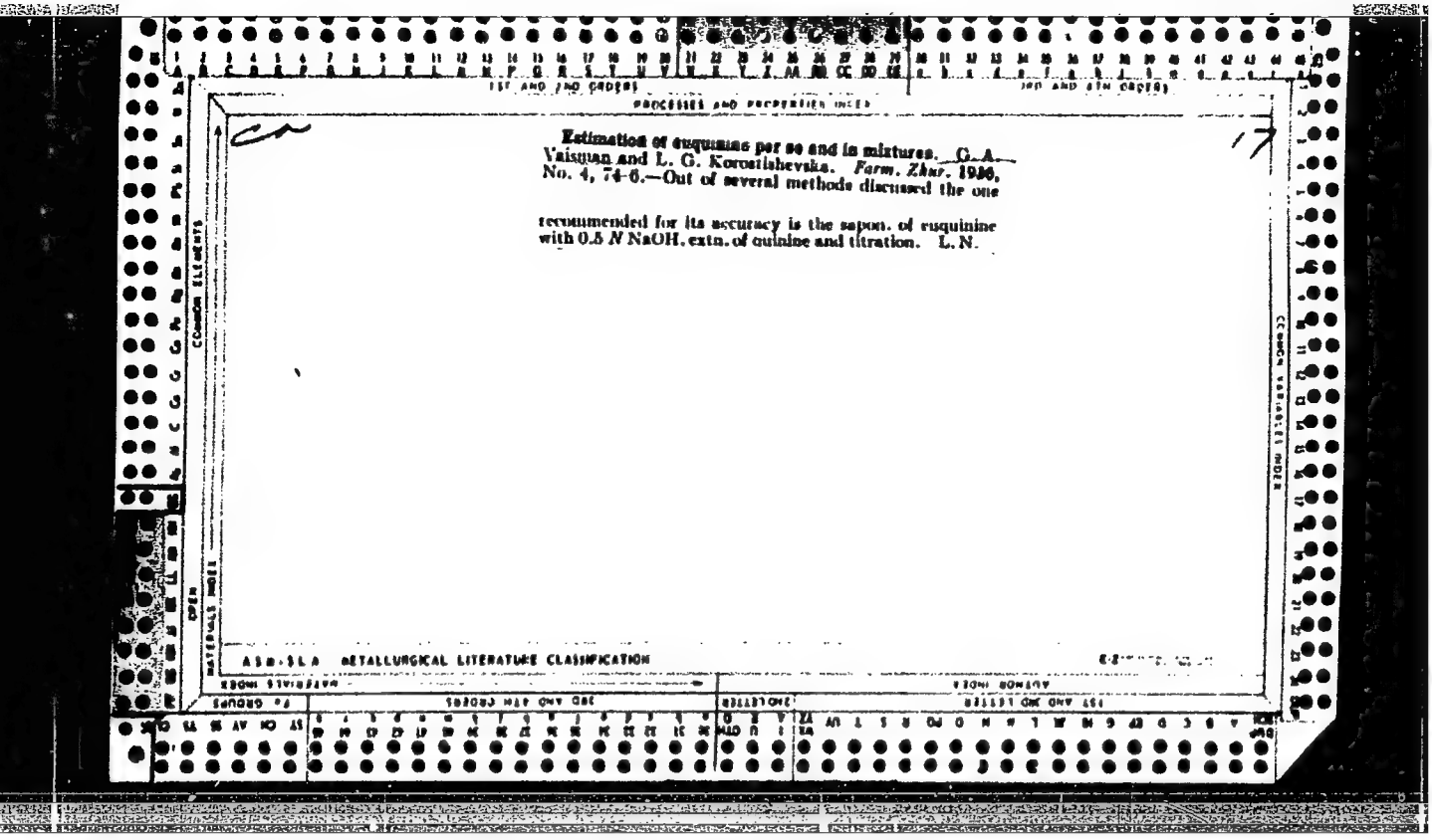


Specific gravity of some pharmaceutical preparations as means of determination of their percentages. G. A. Vaisman and M. Yampolska. *Farm. Zhur.* 1936, No. 3, 32–7.—V. and Y. propose to use sp. gr. to det. concns. with a set of tables and curves, with percentages and sp. gr. as coördinates, of KI, NaBr, $CaCl_2$, Na salicylate and some others.

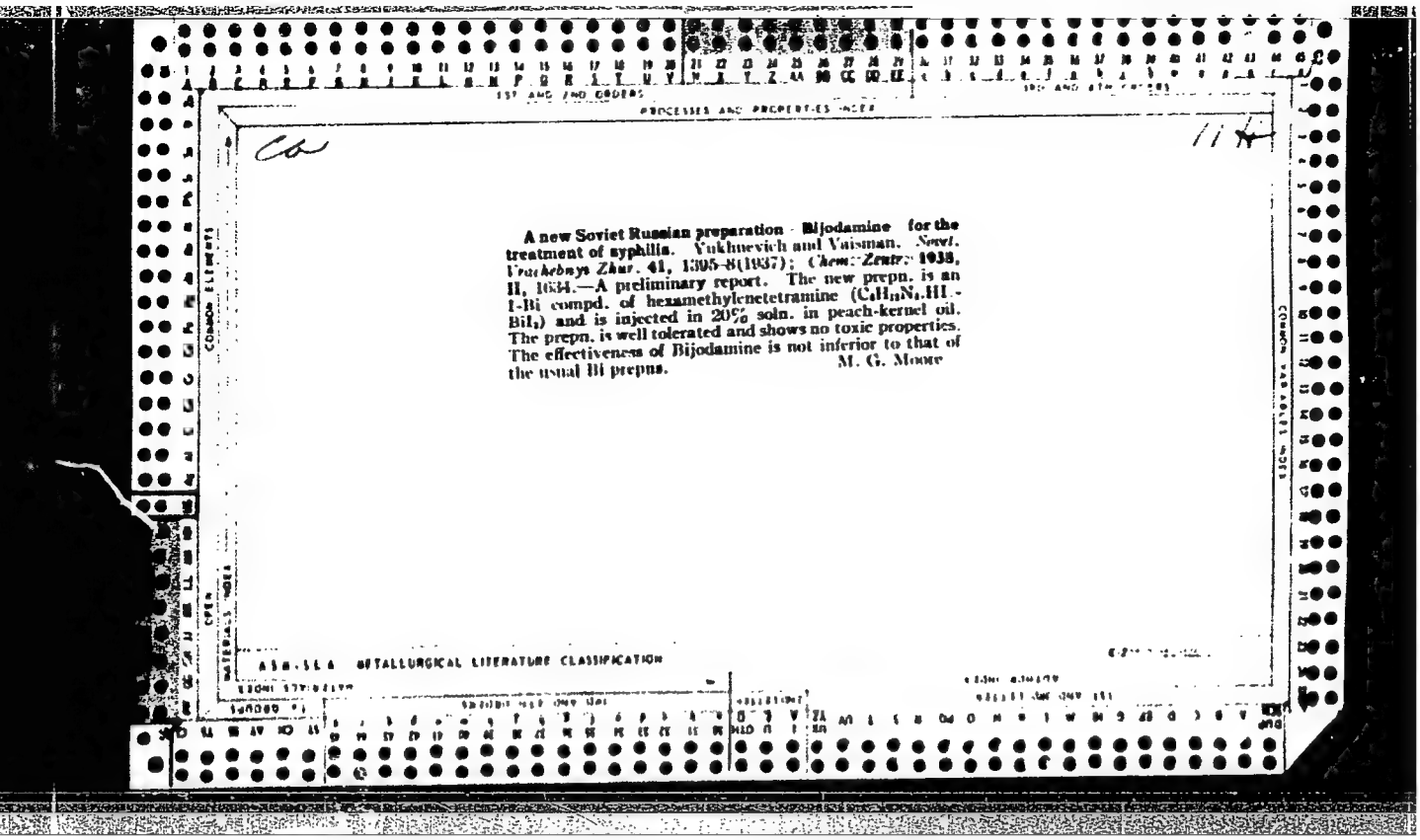
Leo Nasarevich

17

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

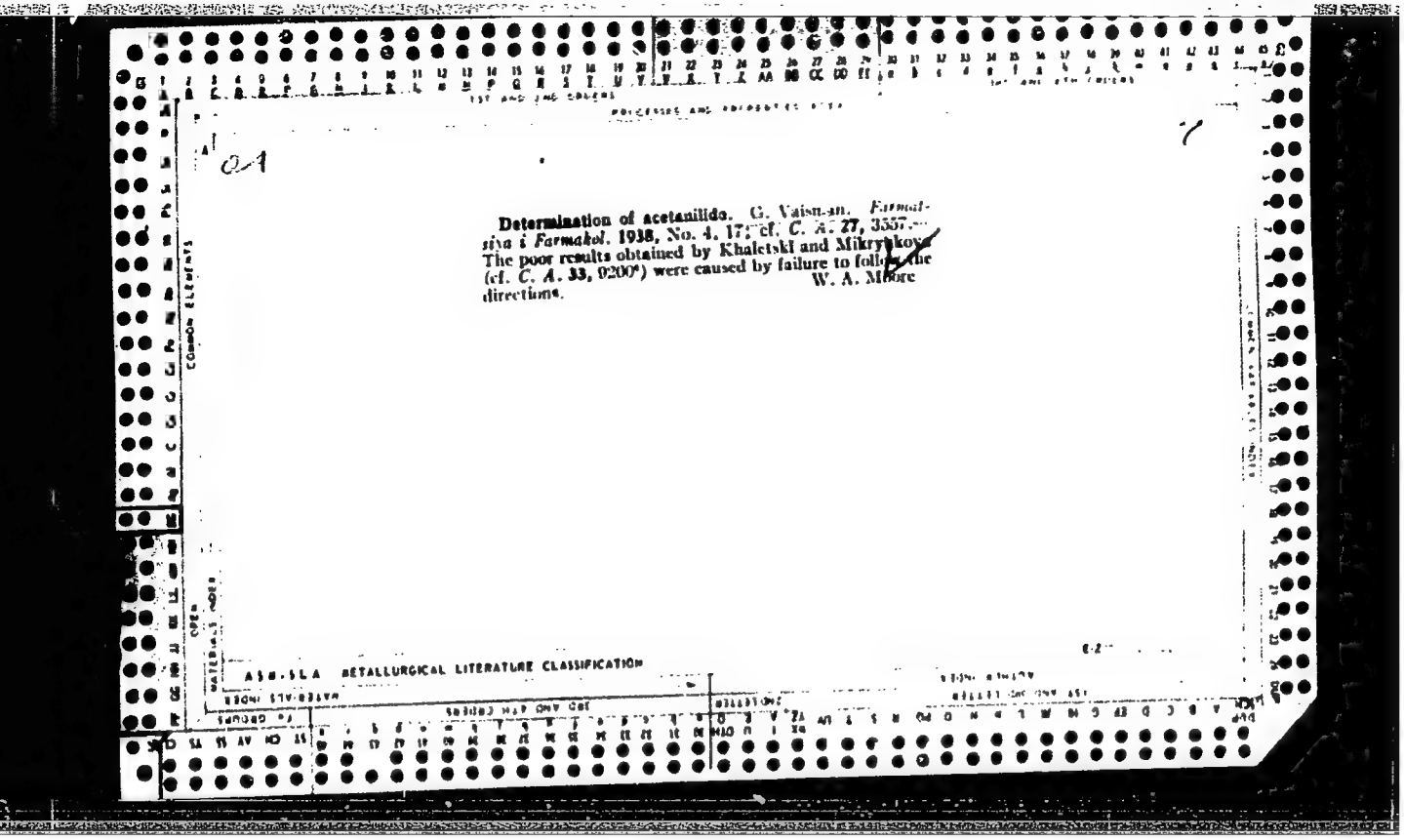


Estimation of ruquinine per se and in mixtures. G. A. Vaisman and L. G. Korostishevska. *Farm. Zhur.* 1950, No. 4, 74-6.—Out of several methods discussed the one recommended for its accuracy is the sapon. of ruquinine with 0.5 *N* NaOH, extn. of quinine and titration. L. N.

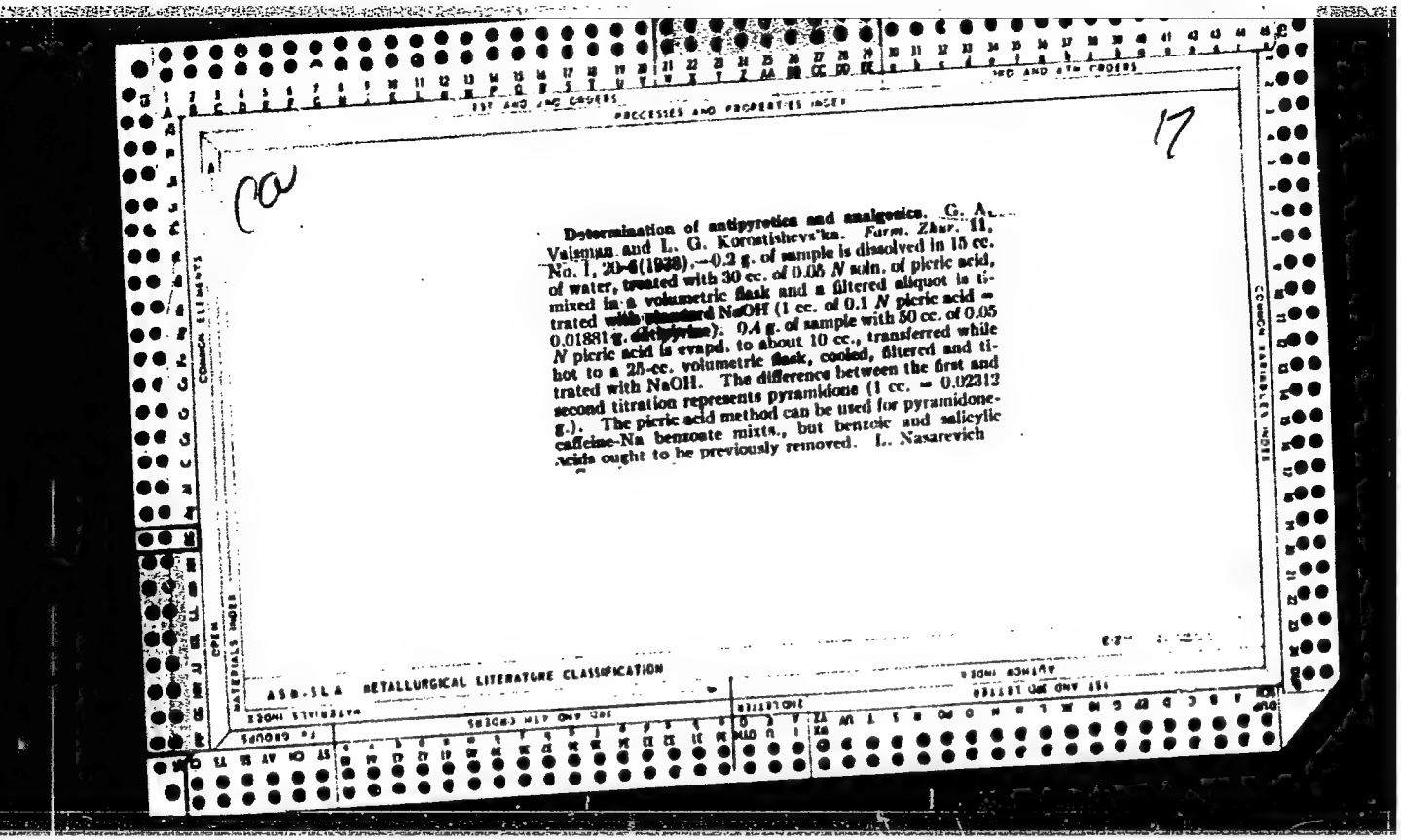


A new Soviet Russian preparation - Bijodamine for the treatment of syphilis. Yukhnevich and Vaisman. *Sovet. Vrachebnyi Zhur.* 41, 1395–8(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, II, 1634.—A preliminary report. The new prepn. is an I-Bi compd. of hexamethylenetetramine ($C_6H_{12}N_4.HI.BiI_3$) and is injected in 20% soln. in peach-kernel oil. The prepn. is well tolerated and shows no toxic properties. The effectiveness of Bijodamine is not inferior to that of the usual Bi prepns.

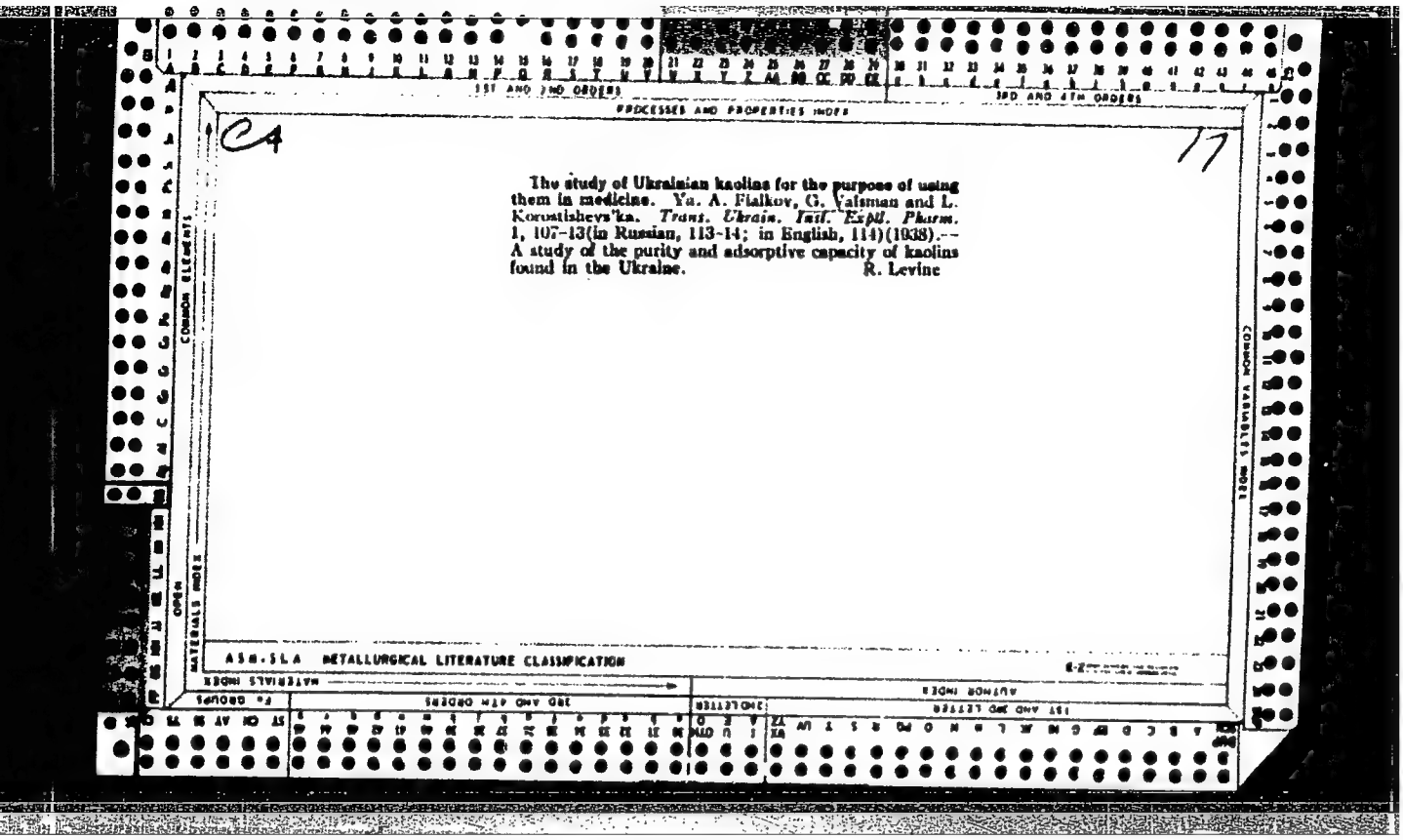
M. G. Moore



Determination of acetanilide. G. Vaisman. *Farmatsiya i Farmakol.* 1938, No. 4, 17; cf. *C. A.* 27, 3557. The poor results obtained by Khaletski and Mikryukova (cf. *C. A.* 33, 9200[8]) were caused by failure to follow the directions.
W. A. Moore



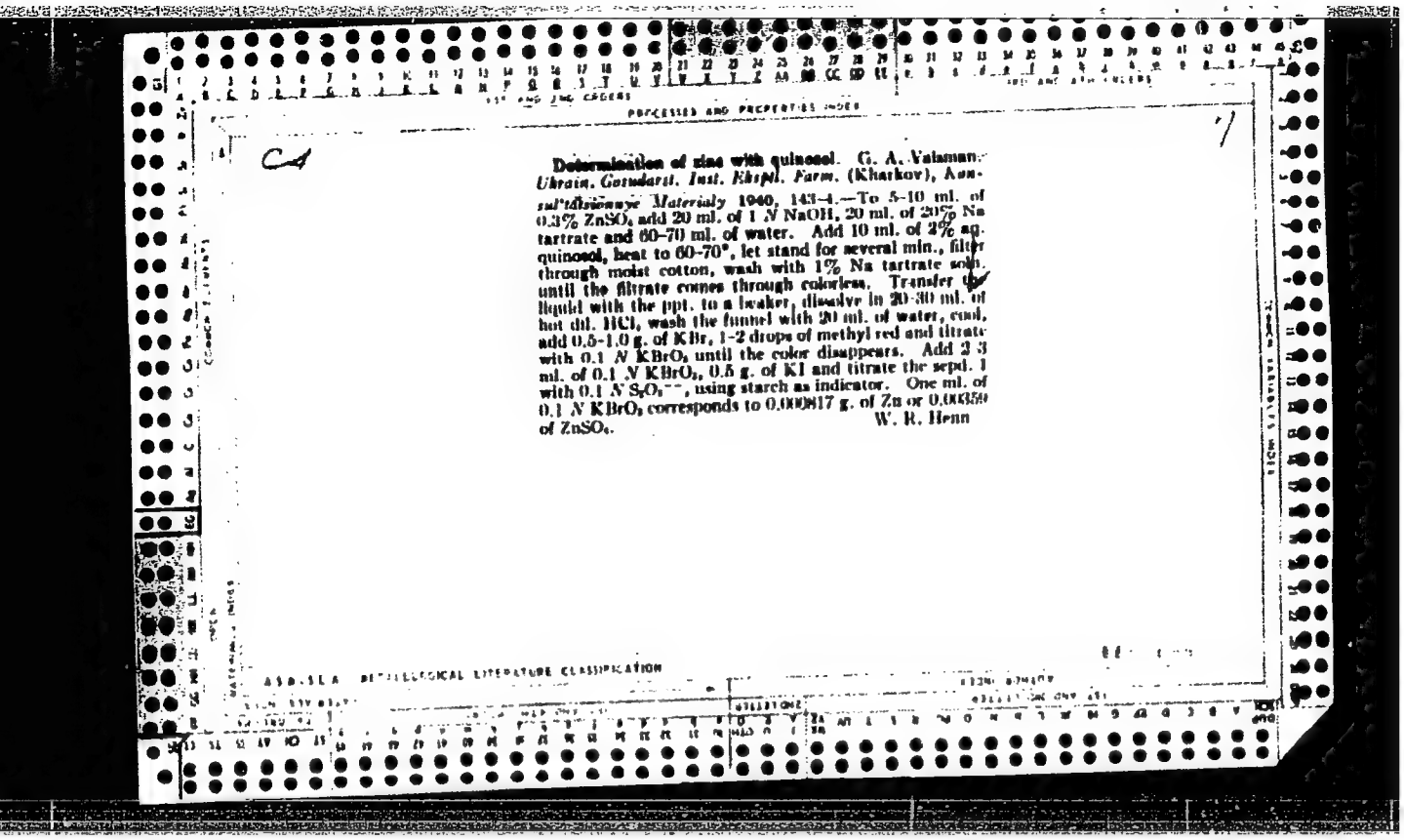
Determination of antipyretics and analgesics. G. A. Valsman and L. G. Kornatishevs'ka. *Farm. Zhur.* 11, No. 1, 20-6(1938).—0.2 g. of sample is dissolved in 15 cc. of water, treated with 30 cc. of 0.05 *N* soln. of picric acid, mixed in a volumetric flask and a filtered aliquot is titrated with standard NaOH (1 cc. of 0.1 *N* picric acid = 0.01881 g. dihydrine). 0.4 g. of sample with 50 cc. of 0.05 *N* picric acid is evapd. to about 10 cc., transferred while hot to a 25-cc. volumetric flask, cooled, filtered and titrated with NaOH. The difference between the first and second titration represents pyramidone (1 cc. = 0.02312 g.). The picric acid method can be used for pyramidone-caffeine-Na benzoate mixts., but benzoic and salicylic acids ought to be previously removed. L. Nasarevich



C4

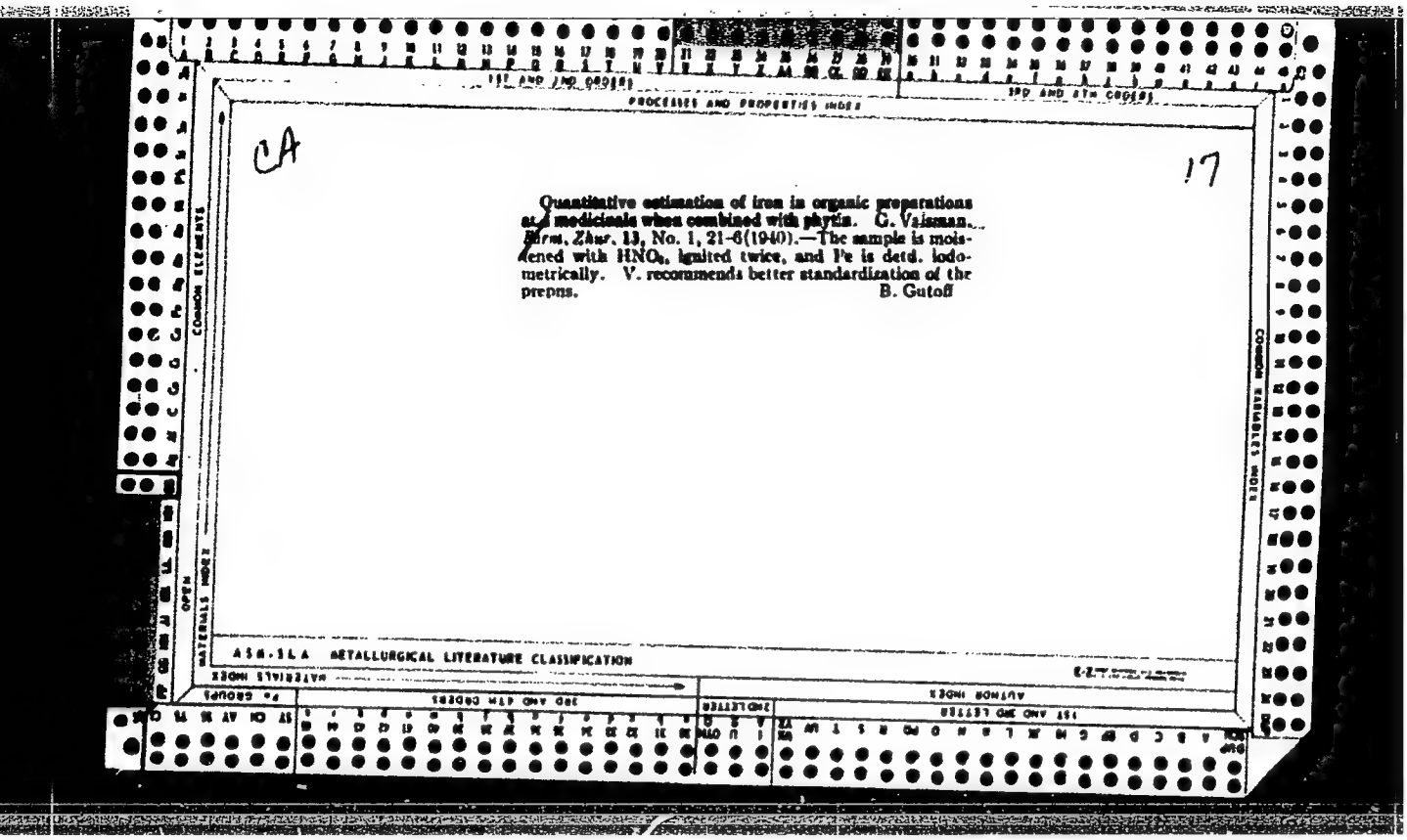
77

The study of Ukrainian kaolins for the purpose of using them in medicine. Ya. A. Fialkov, G. Valsman and L. Korostishevs'ka. *Trans. Ukrain. Inst. Expil. Pharm.* 1, 107–13(in Russian, 113–14; in English, 114)(1938).—A study of the purity and adsorptive capacity of kaolins found in the Ukraine. R. Levine



Determination of zinc with quinosol. G. A. Yalaman. *Ukrain. Gosudarst. Inst. Eksptl. Farm.* (Kharkov), *Aptechnoe Delo Materialy* 1940, 143–4.—To 5–10 ml. of 0.3% $ZnSO_4$ add 20 ml. of 1 *N* NaOH, 20 ml. of 20% Na tartrate and 60–70 ml. of water. Add 10 ml. of 2% aq. quinosol, heat to 60–70°, let stand for several min., filter through moist cotton, wash with 1% Na tartrate soln. until the filtrate comes through colorless. Transfer the liquid with the ppt. to a beaker, dissolve in 20–30 ml. of hot dil. HCl, wash the funnel with 20 ml. of water, cool, add 0.5–1.0 g. of KBr, 1–2 drops of methyl red and titrate with 0.1 *N* $KBrO_3$ until the color disappears. Add 3–3 ml. of 0.1 *N* $KBrO_3$, 0.5 g. of KI and titrate the sepd. I with 0.1 *N* $S_2O_3^{--}$, using starch as indicator. One ml. of 0.1 *N* $KBrO_3$ corresponds to 0.000817 g. of Zn or 0.00350 of $ZnSO_4$.

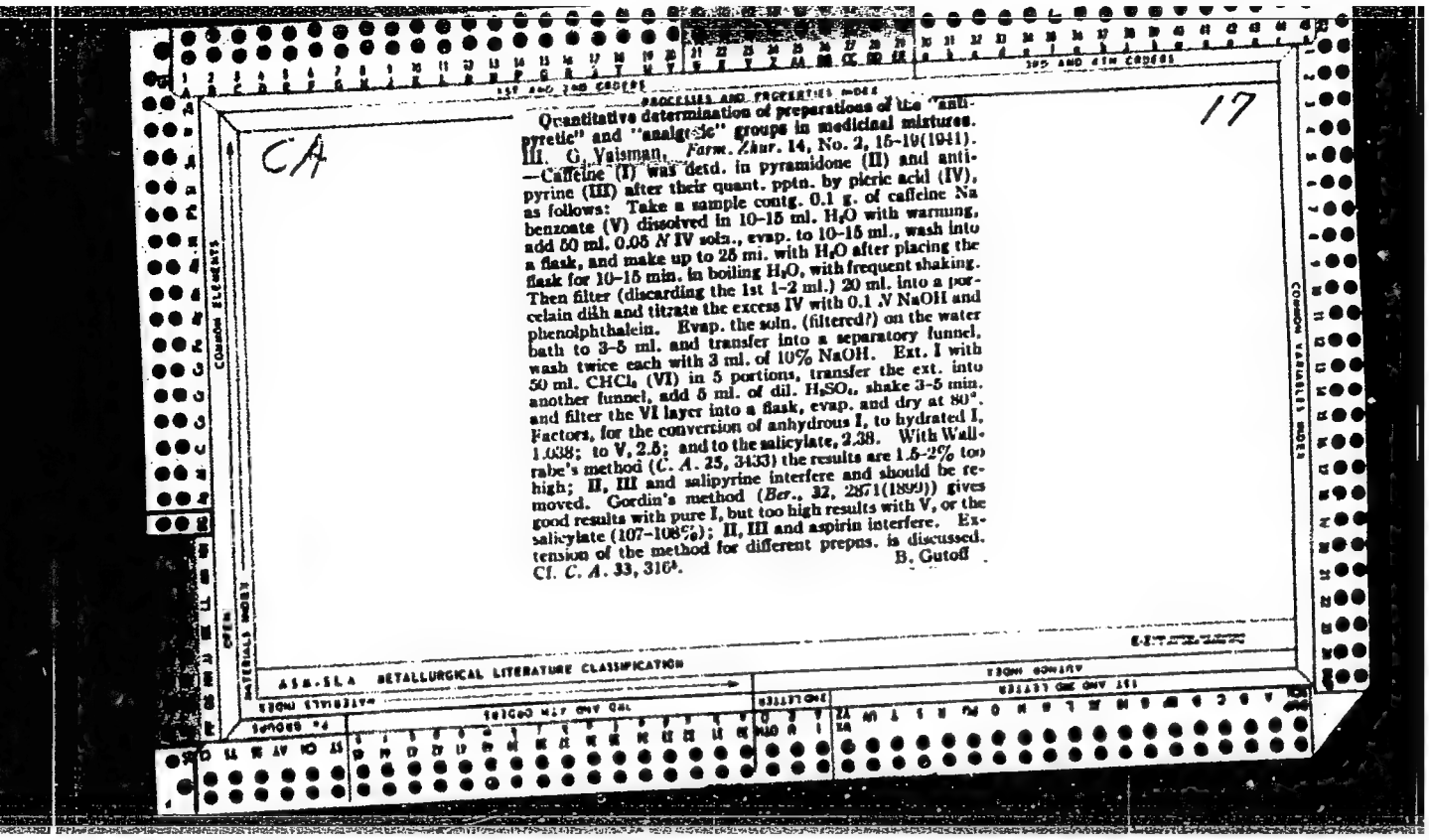
W. R. Henn



CA

17

Quantitative estimation of iron in organic preparations and medicinals when combined with phytin. G. Vaisman. *Farm. Zhur.* 13, No. 1, 21-6(1940).—The sample is moistened with HNO_3, ignited twice, and Fe is detd. iodometrically. V. recommends better standardization of the prepns. B. Gutoff



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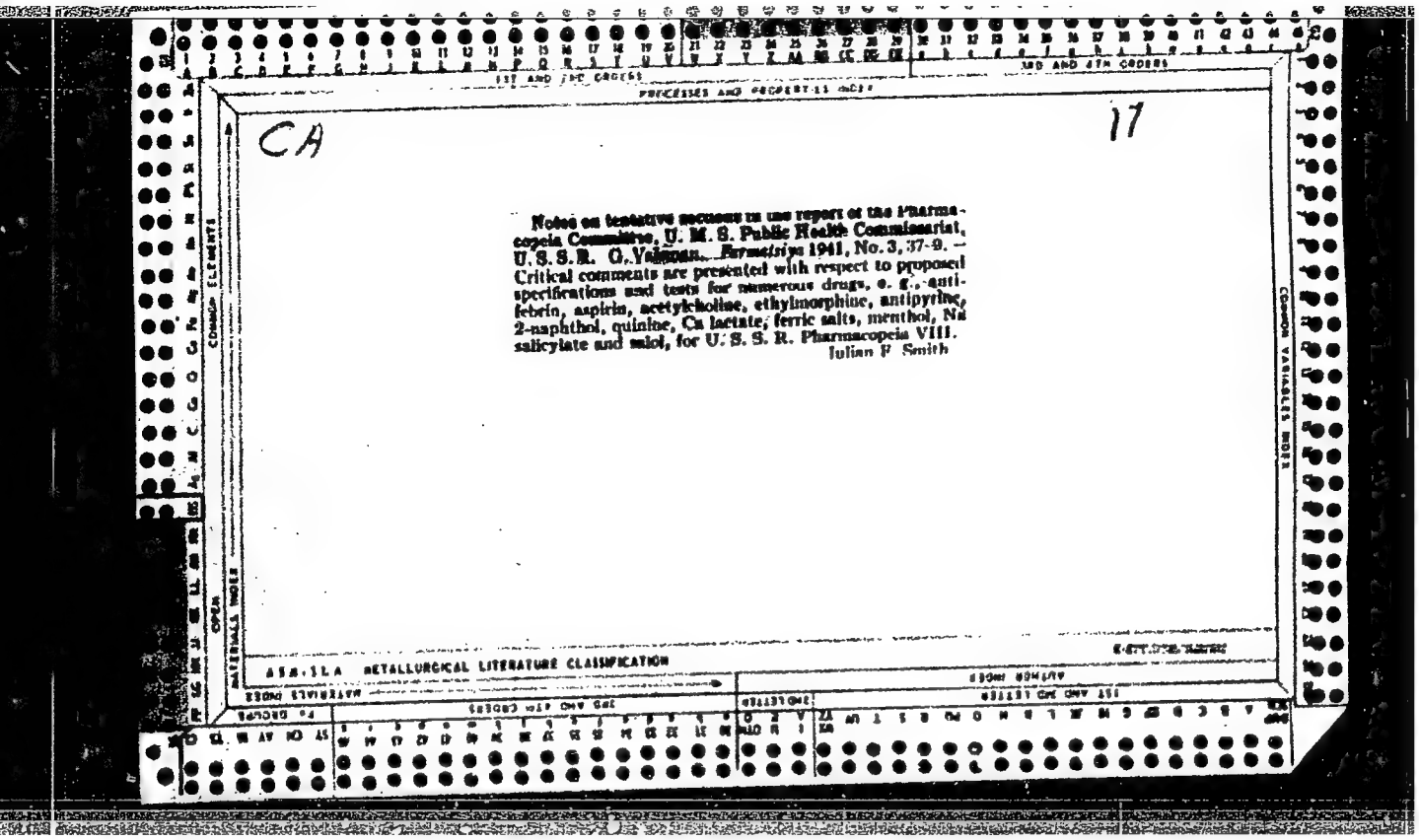
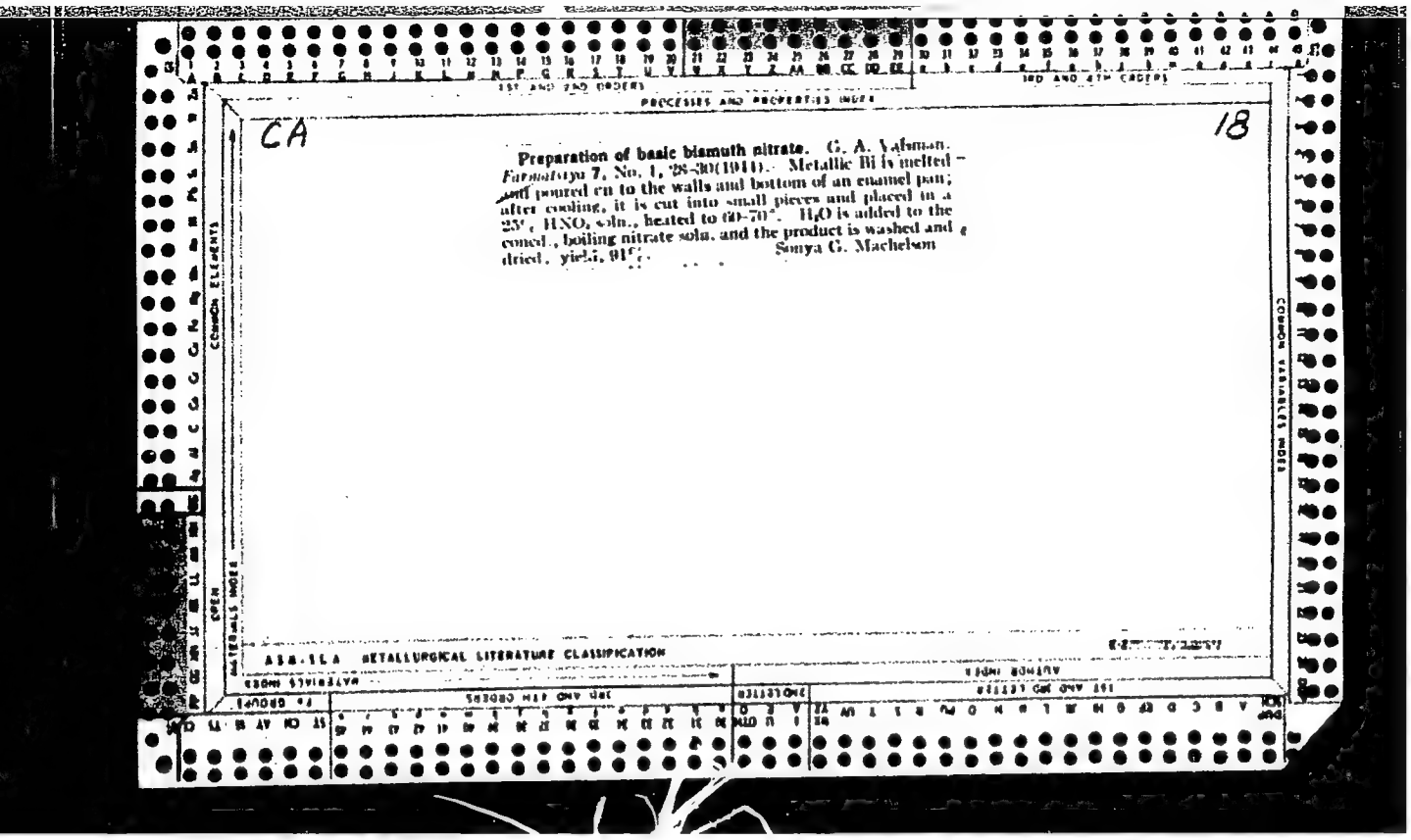
17

Quantitative determination of preparations of the "antipyretic" and "analgesic" groups in medicinal mixtures. III. G. Vaisman. *Farm. Zhur.* 14, No. 2, 15–19(1941). —Caffeine (I) was detd. in pyramidone (II) and antipyrine (III) after their quant. pptn. by picric acid (IV), as follows: Take a sample contg. 0.1 g. of caffeine Na benzoate (V) dissolved in 10–15 ml. H_2O with warming, add 50 ml. 0.05 *N* IV soln., evap. to 10–15 ml., wash into a flask, and make up to 25 ml. with H_2O after placing the flask for 10–15 min. in boiling H_2O, with frequent shaking. Then filter (discarding the 1st 1–2 ml.) 20 ml. into a porcelain dish and titrate the excess IV with 0.1 *N* NaOH and phenolphthalein. Evap. the soln. (filtered?) on the water bath to 3–5 ml. and transfer into a separatory funnel, wash twice each with 3 ml. of 10% NaOH. Ext. I with 50 ml. $CHCl_3$ (VI) in 5 portions, transfer the ext. into another funnel, add 5 ml. of dil. H_2SO_4, shake 3–5 min. and filter the VI layer into a flask, evap. and dry at 80°. Factors, for the conversion of anhydrous I, to hydrated I, 1.038; to V, 2.5; and to the salicylate, 2.38. With Wallrabe's method (*C. A.* 25, 3433) the results are 1.5–2% too high; II, III and salipyrine interfere and should be removed. Gordin's method (*Ber.*, 32, 2871(1899)) gives good results with pure I, but too high results with V, or the salicylate (107–108%); II, III and aspirin interfere. Extension of the method for different prepns. is discussed. Cf. *C. A.* 33, 3164. B. Gutoff



CA 17

Notes on tentative methods in the report of the Pharmacopeia Committee, U. S. S. R. Public Health Commissariat, U. S. S. R. G. Yakimov. *Farmatsiya* 1941, No. 3, 37-9. — Critical comments are presented with respect to proposed specifications and tests for numerous drugs, e. g., antifebrin, aspirin, acetylcholine, ethylmorphine, antipyrine, 2-naphthol, quinine, Ca lactate, ferric salts, menthol, Na salicylate and salol, for U. S. S. R. Pharmacopeia VIII.
Julian F. Smith



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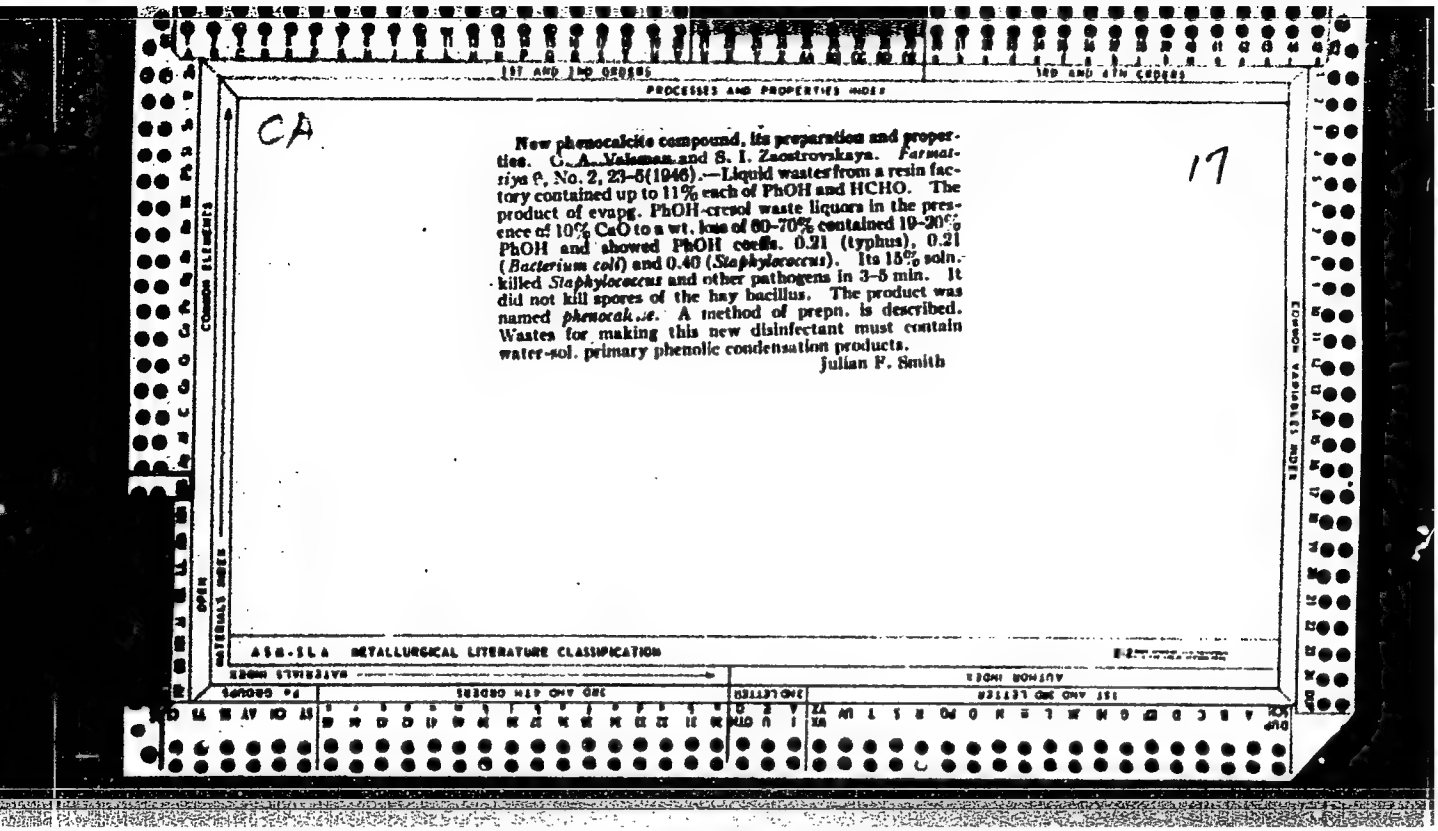
18

Preparation of basic bismuth nitrate. G. A. Yafman. *Farmatsiya* 7, No. 1, 28–30(1944).—Metallic Bi is melted and poured on to the walls and bottom of an enamel pan; after cooling, it is cut into small pieces and placed in a 25% HNO_3 soln., heated to 60–70°. H_2O is added to the concd., boiling nitrate soln. and the product is washed and dried. yield, 91%. Sonya G. Machelson

ASM-TLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

17

New phenocalcite compound, its preparation and properties. G. A. Valaman and S. I. Zaostrovskaya. *Farmatsiya* 9, No. 2, 23–6(1946).—Liquid wastes from a resin factory contained up to 11% each of PhOH and HCHO. The product of evapg. PhOH-cresol waste liquors in the presence of 10% CaO to a wt. loss of 60–70% contained 19–20% PhOH and showed PhOH coeffs. 0.21 (typhus), 0.21 (*Bacterium coli*) and 0.40 (*Staphylococcus*). Its 15% soln. killed *Staphylococcus* and other pathogens in 3–5 min. It did not kill spores of the hay bacillus. The product was named *phenocalcite*. A method of prepn. is described. Wastes for making this new disinfectant must contain water-sol. primary phenolic condensation products.

Julian F. Smith

VAYSMAN, G.A.

42646. O Primenenii Torfov Ukrainy Dlya Meditsinskikh Tseley. (O Torfalene). Vrachsb. Delo, 1948, No. 11, Stb. 1013-14.

17

C.A.

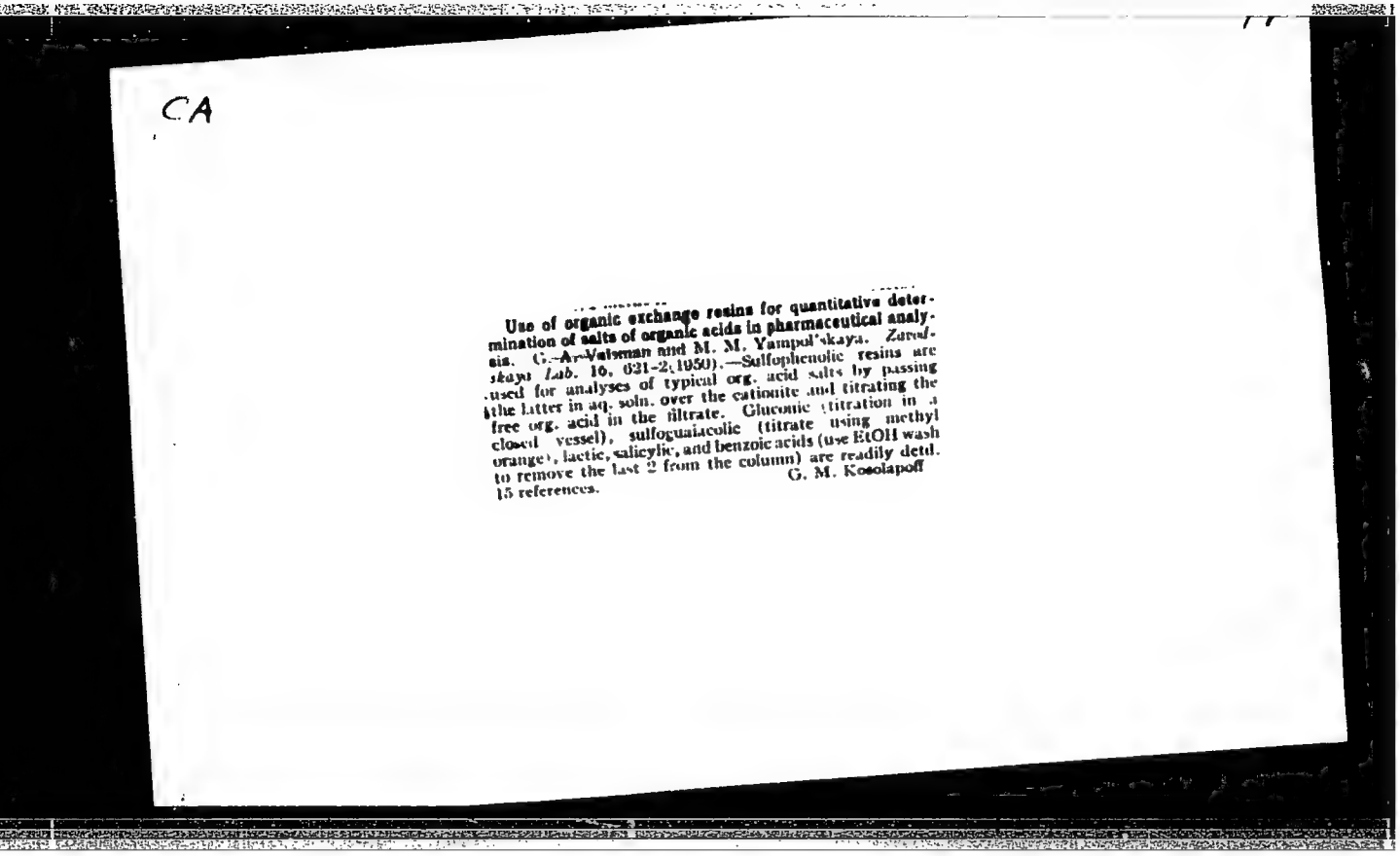
The analysis of sulfanilamide preparations. I. G. A. Yaisman and Ts. I. Shakh. *Farmatsiya* 10, No. 3, 12-13 (1947); *Chem. Zentr.* (Russian Zone Ed.) **1948**, I, 135-6.—Methods of examn. included microchem.-crystallographic examn., examn. of the products of pyrolysis, and the prepn. of salts of heavy metals. Evapn. of a few drops of an aq. soln. of various prepns. revealed the following types of crystals: *white streptocide* (I), hexagonal, prismatic, and elongated prismatic; *sulfidine* (II), hexagonal, rhombic, and short prismatic; *sulfazole* (III), rhombic crystals with unlike ends; *sulfathiazole* (IV), hexagonal crystals, part long and part short; *sulfoguanidine* (V), rod-shaped, *ASG* (VI), rods and platelets; and *disulfan* (VII), needles. From alc. soln. I formed hexagonal and rhombic crystals with blurred outlines; II formed hexagonal, prismatic, and rhombic crystals; IV formed elongated prisms; V star-shaped aggregates; and VII showed irregular and trigonal forms. Pyrolytic decompn. was carried out by heating 0.1-0.2 g. of the dry prepn. in a dry test tube until carbonization occurred. When so heated, I, V, and VI gave off NH_3; II gave SO_2; III, IV, *sulfadiazine* (VIII), and *albucid* (IX) gave H_2S; VII gave no gas of characteristic odor. When exts. of the residues from pyrolysis were treated with $FeCl_3$ soln., only II gave a specific violet color, only I gave a violet melt; the other prepns. gave black products. In order to prep. salts of the heavy metals, a quantity of the prepn. was treated with an amt. of 0.1 *N* alkali not quite sufficient for complete soln., the residue was filtered off, and portions of the filtrate were treated with 10% soln. of $FeCl_3$, $CuSO_4$, $CoCl_2$, and $HgCl_2$. The following more or less typical colorations obtained are reported in the order of the 4 metal salts just given: I, yellow, green, sky-blue, white; II, light yellow, chocolate, light rose, white; III yellow, white with a blue cast, gray-blue, white; V, —, light green, dirty green, red; VI, —, light green, dirty green, white; VII, yellow, light green, light blue, white; VIII, yellow, chocolate, rose, white; and IX, —, light green, —, —. Some of the colors became deeper when the reaction mixts. were heated.

M. G. Moore

VAYSMAN, G. A.

Vaysman, G. A. and Yampol'skaya, M. M. "Antidiabetic preparations from bean pods," Vracheb. delo, 1949, No. 3, paragraphs 265-66.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 18, 1949).



CA

Use of organic exchange resins for quantitative determination of salts of organic acids in pharmaceutical analysis. G. A. Valeman and M. M. Yampol'skaya. *Zavod. Lab.* 16, 821–2 (1950).—Sulfophenolic resins are used for analyses of typical org. acid salts by passing the latter in aq. soln. over the cationite and titrating the free org. acid in the filtrate. Gluconic (titration in a closed vessel), sulfoguaiacolic (titrate using methyl orange), lactic, salicylic, and benzoic acids (use EtOH wash to remove the last 2 from the column) are readily detd. 15 references. G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

7

Use of pyramidone as indicator in argentometry. G. A Valsman. (Ministry Health, Moscow). *Aptechnoe Delo* 1952, No. 2, 30-7.—Pyramidone is an excellent indicator for $AgNO_3$ titrations. At room temp. in aq. solns. a visible bluish color appears with 0.5 mg. pyramidone and 0.25 ml. $AgNO_3$ (colloidal Ag formation) in 5–15 ml. of soln. pH affects the sensitivity of the color; with less than 0.6 mg. of Ag and 1 mg. pyramidone in 10 ml. the color formation becomes dubious in the pH range 4.5-9.6, where it is most sensitive. Above pH 9.6 the blue color does not appear, but a yellow color forms. The indicator was successfully used in titrating iodides, bromides, thiocyanates, and chlorides, as well as for the analysis of halogen acid salts of common medicinals. $HgCl_2$ and $NaHCO_3$ tend to obscure the reaction. Since the Ag theobromine salt is much less sol. than AgCl (5–8 fold) a slight excess of $AgNO_3$ soln. is necessary for detg. theobromine in diuretin. G. M. Kosolapoff

VAYSMAN, G.A.; BUSHKOVA, M.N.; RAPAPORT, L.I.

Qualitative analysis of vitamin-containing drugs. Apt. delo 12 no.4:68-71 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya aptechnaya laboratoriya Glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya UkrSSR.

VAYSMAN, [illegible]

The problem of the effectiveness of complex prescriptions. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.5:24-28 '61. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstv i galenovykh preparatov Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.]; YASHCHENKO, D.V.

Preservation time of injection solutions in ampuls. Farmatsev. zhur. 18 no.2:33-37 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kiyevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya aptechnaya laboratoriya Glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya UkrSSR.

VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.]; CHAYKOVSKAYA, M.A. [Chaikovs'kaia, M.A.]

Chromatographic adsorption analysis of some infusions and decoctions. Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.3:20-25 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstv i galenovykh preparatov Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.], prof.

Review of H.P. Pivnenko's book "Pharmaceutical technology of drugs." Farmatsev. zhur. 18 no.5:92 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

VAYSMAN, G. A., KOGAN, A. M.

Sodium Phosphate

Argentometric determination of sodium phosphate using pyramidon as indicator. Apt. delo no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

VAYSMAN, G.A.

3

USSR

Use of ion-exchange resins in analysis of complex medicinal preparations. G. A. Vaisman (Kiev. Post-graduate Pharm. Inst., Ministry of Health Ukr. S.S.R.). *Aptechnoe Delo* 2, No. 5, 29-33(1953).—Ion-exchange resins were used to analyze a toothpaste, a soln. of furamone (furfuryltrimethylammonium iodide), sirup of FeI_3, and a vaginal prepn. contg. quinosol. The toothpaste contg. NaF, $CaCO_3$, Bi subnitrate, and glycerol is dissolved in H_2O, the turbid soln. filtered through the resin, and followed with enough H_2O to make the washings neutral. The filtrate is titrated with 0.1*N* NaOH with phenolphthalein as indicator. One cc. NaOH corresponds to 4.2 mg. of NaF. Bi subnitrate must meet the Soviet Pharmacopeia test for freedom from sol. salts, especially NH_4; otherwise a considerable error may be introduced. The same method can be applied to furamone and the resulting HI is titrated with 0.1*N* NaOH. The situation is somewhat complicated in the case of sirup of FeI_3 owing to the presence of citric acid. The titratable acidity includes citric acid and HI. A sep. titrimetric detn. of HI must be made with 0.1*N* $AgNO_3$ and Na eosin as indicator and the calcd. HI deducted from the total acidity. The filtrate from the vaginal prepn. contains H_2SO_4 and boric acid. H_2SO_4 is titrated with 0.1*N* NaOH and dimethylazobenzene as indicator until the color turns lemon-yellow. Glycerol is added and the titration continued with phenolphthalein as indicator until the pink color does not fade on addn. of more glycerol. A. S. Mirkin

VAISMAN, G.A.; DASTROV, A.M.

Compatibility of penicillin solutions and novocaine. Apt.delo no.4:45-47 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

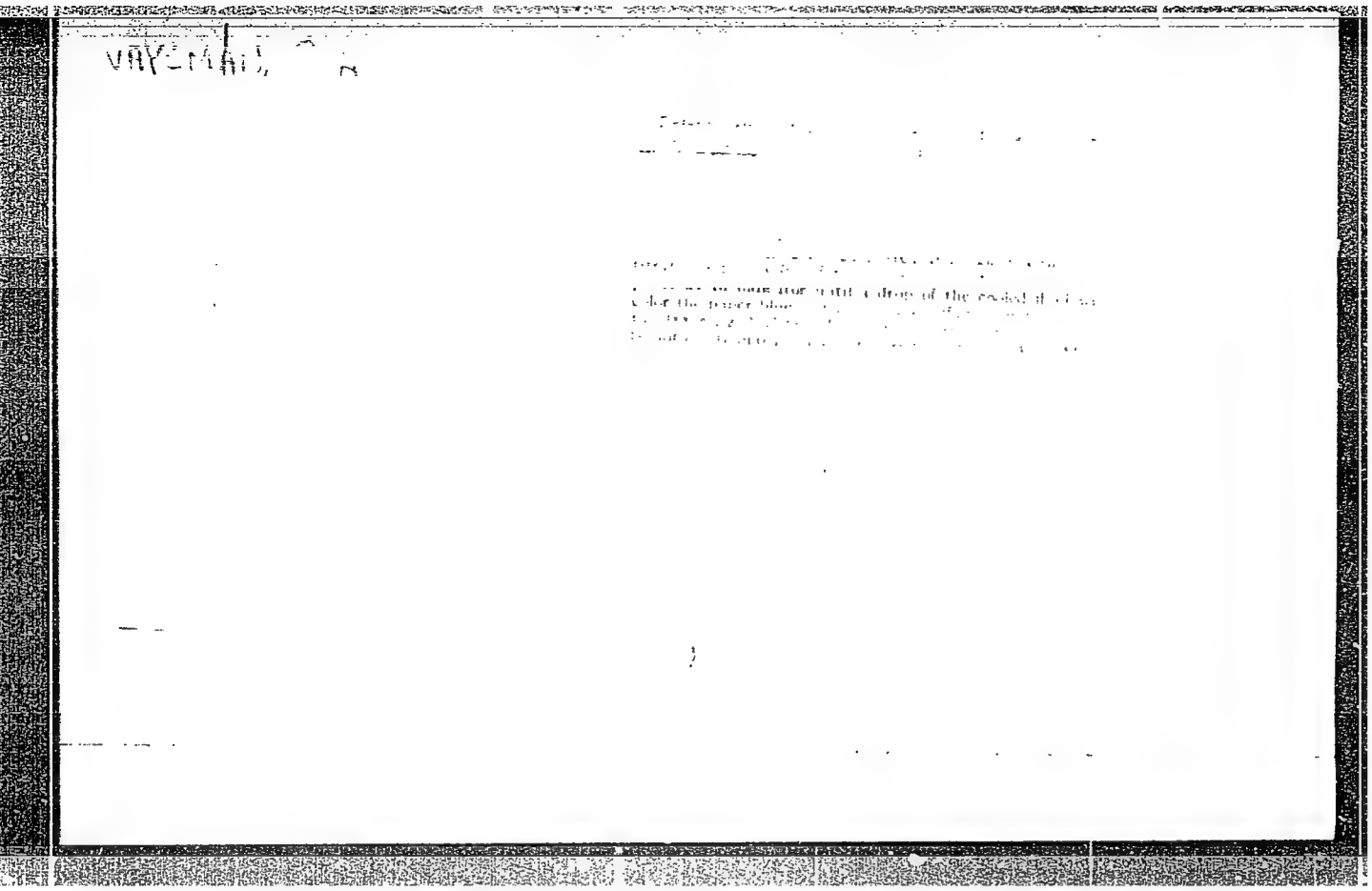
1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya aptechnaya laboratoriya (TsNILaL) Glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(Penicillin) (Novocaine)

Quantitative estimation of acrichine, bigumal, and plasmocid in tablets. O. A. Valamas (Kiev. Post-graduate Pharm. Inst., Ministry of Health Ukr. S.S.R.). *Aptechnoe Delo* 2, No. 6, 23-30(1953).—A tablet contg. 0.02 g. of plasmocid is crushed, transferred to an Erlenmeyer flask by rinsing with 10 drops of dil. H_2SO_4 and shaken 10 min. with 25 cc. Et_2O. The Et_2O soln. is dried with anhyd. Na_2SO_4 and filtered through cotton. The extn. is repeated 3–4 times with 10–15-cc. portions. The Et_2O is evapd., and the residue, which contains methylenedisalicylic acid, a component of plasmocid (66.7%), is dissolved in 5 cc. of 0.1*N* NaOH. KBr (1 g.), 20 cc. 0.1*N* $KBrO_3$, and 10 cc. dil. H_2SO_4 are added, and the flask is shaken, stoppered, and placed in the dark 15 min. During this time the salicylaldehyde formed when methylenedisalicylic acid was dissolved in NaOH combines with $KBrO_3$. The excess of $KBrO_3$ is detd. by adding KI and titrating the liberated I, 1 cc. $KBrO_3$ = 0.0072 g. plasmocid. Bigumal and acrichine are insol. in Et_2O. For their simultaneous detn. a tablet contg. about 0.05 g. of each is crushed with 15–20 cc. of water, filtered, and the residue washed 3–4 times with water until the washings become colorless. The soln. is dild. to 100 cc., 75 cc. is concd. at 100° to 4–5 and transferred with 40 cc. of 0.1*N* ICl to a 50-cc. flask followed by 2 rinsings with 2 cc. H_2O. The soln. is brought up to vol. and shaken. The pptd. acrichine is allowed to settle, the fluid filtered off, the first 5 cc. being rejected, 1 g. KI added to the next 20 cc., and the liberated I titrated: 1 cc. 0.1*N* ICl = 0.01273 g. acrichine. The remaining 25 cc. is concd. at 100° to 5–6 cc. Et_2O (50 cc.) and 10 drops of phenolphthalein soln. are added after cooling, and the mixt. is titrated with 0.1*N* NaOH until the green color of the aq. layer has changed to faint violet. The result gives the sum of acrichine and bigumal. *X*, the amt. bigumal, is calcd. according to the following formula: $X = [(A \times 4)((B \times 4)/(3 \times 2))] 0.0200$, where *A* is the no. of cc. of 0.1*N* NaOH used in combined titration of acrichine and bigumal in 25 ml. of filtrate, *B* is the no. of cc. of 0.1*N* ICl used in the titration of 75 cc. of filtrate, 2 is the difference in g.-equivs. between the values of acrichine obtained with ICl and 0.1*N* NaOH, and 0.020 is the titer of 0.1*N* bigumal. A. S. Mirkin

VAYSMAN, G. A.

The determination of barbiturates in medicinal preparations. G. A. Vaisman and L. I. Rapeport. *Aptechnoe Delo* 3, No. 1, 17-23(1954).—For the purpose of analysis the mixts. contg. one of the barbiturates can be classified into 4 groups. (1) All the other ingredients except the barbiturate are Et_2O-insol. The barbiturate is extd. with Et_2O, 30 cc. of a 3% soln. of $NaHCO_3$ is added and titrated with 0.1*N* $AgNO_3$ until the lower layer becomes turbid. (2) The mixts. contain ingredients which do not interfere with the argentometric detn. of the barbiturate: aspirin, antipyrine, codeine, caffeine, sugar, Na_2CO_3, phenacetin, bromocamphor, bromural. In the presence of the first 5 ingredients proceed as in the case of the first group. In the presence of Na_2CO_3 add, in addn. to 30 cc. of 3% $NaHCO_3$, 3.6 cc. of *N* NaOH per 0.3 g. of Na_2CO_3. In the presence of the last 3 ingredients proceed as in the case of group 1, dissolving the mixt. in 10–15 cc. of Et_2O. (3) Mixts. of barbiturate with aminopyrine, urotropine. Barbiturate can be titrated directly with 0.1 *N* NaOH with thymolphthalein as indicator. (4) Mixts. contg. Na salts of the barbiturates. They are titrated with 0.1*N* HCl provided the other ingredients do not interfere. In that case the barbiturates are extd. with Et_2O.

A. S. Mirkin



VAYSMAN, G. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Quantitative analysis

Card : 1/1 Pub. 116 - 15/20

Authors : Rapaport, L. I. and Vaysman, G. A.

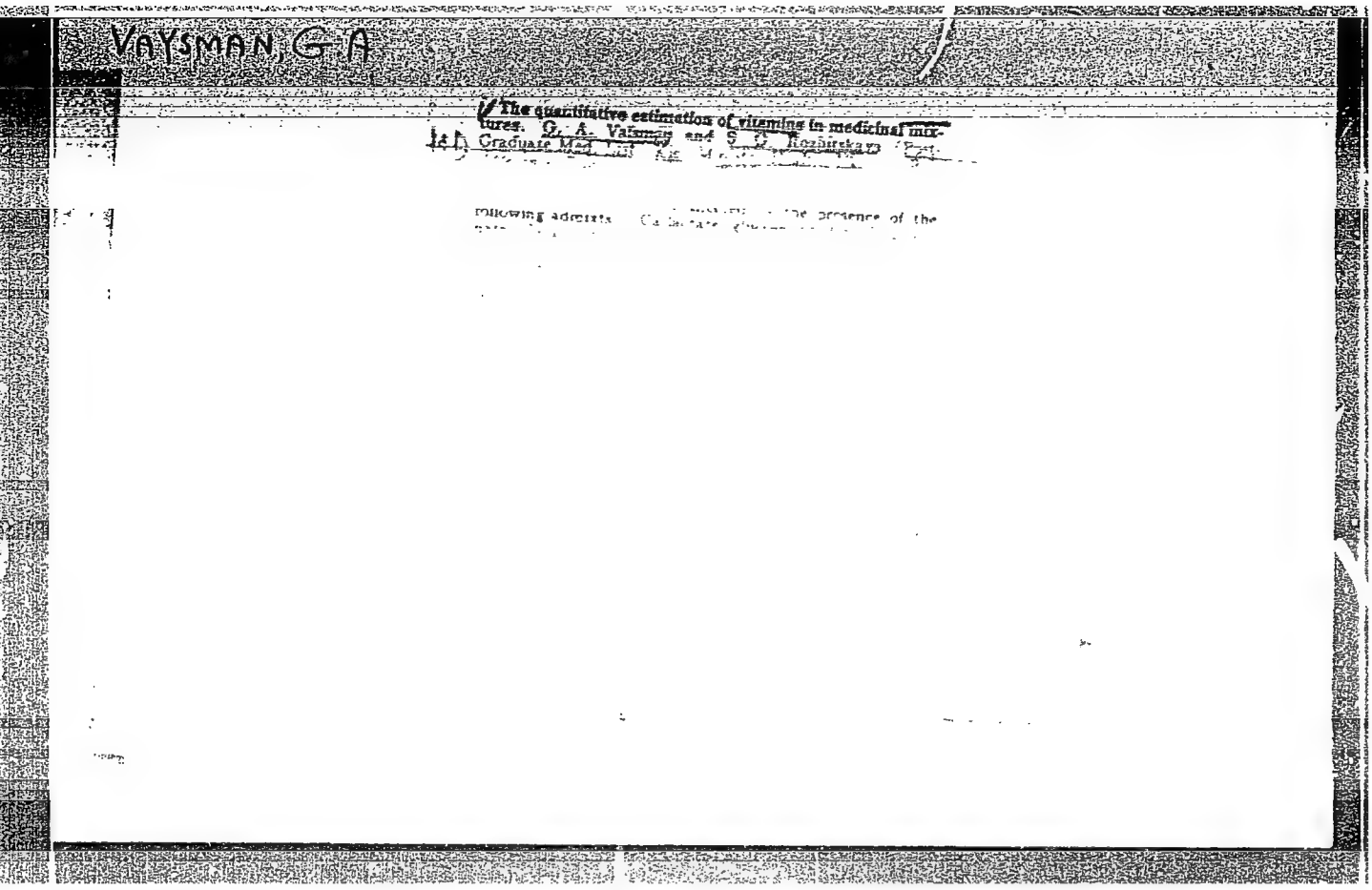
Title : Reaction of silver nitrate with sodium salts of barbituric acid derivatives during their quantitative determination. Part 1. -

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 20, Ed. 4, 424 - 429, 1954

Abstract : The reaction between luminal salts and $AgNO_3$, was investigated during their quantitative determination. The chemical composition and formulas for the reaction products (mono- and di-substituted Ag luminal salts, mono- and di-substituted Ag-Na luminal compounds), as well as the instability constants of the latter, were established. The products obtained during titration of barbiturates with $AgNO_3$ in the presence of sodium carbonate, are described. Two references: 1-USSR and 1-German, (1934 and 1952). Table.

Institution : Ministry of Health, Ukr-SSR, Centr. Scient-Res. Pharmaceut. Laboratory

Submitted : March 31, 1953

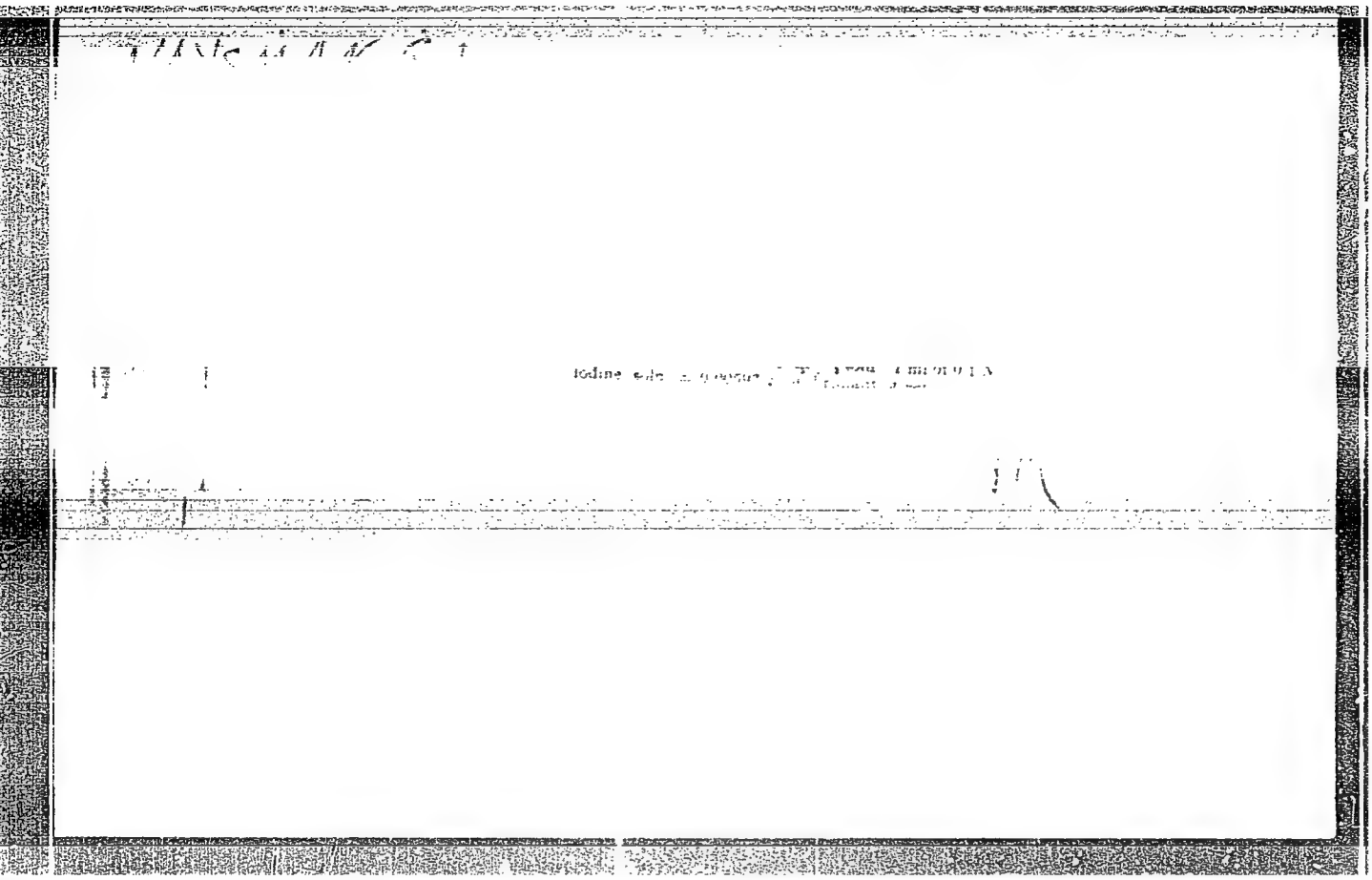


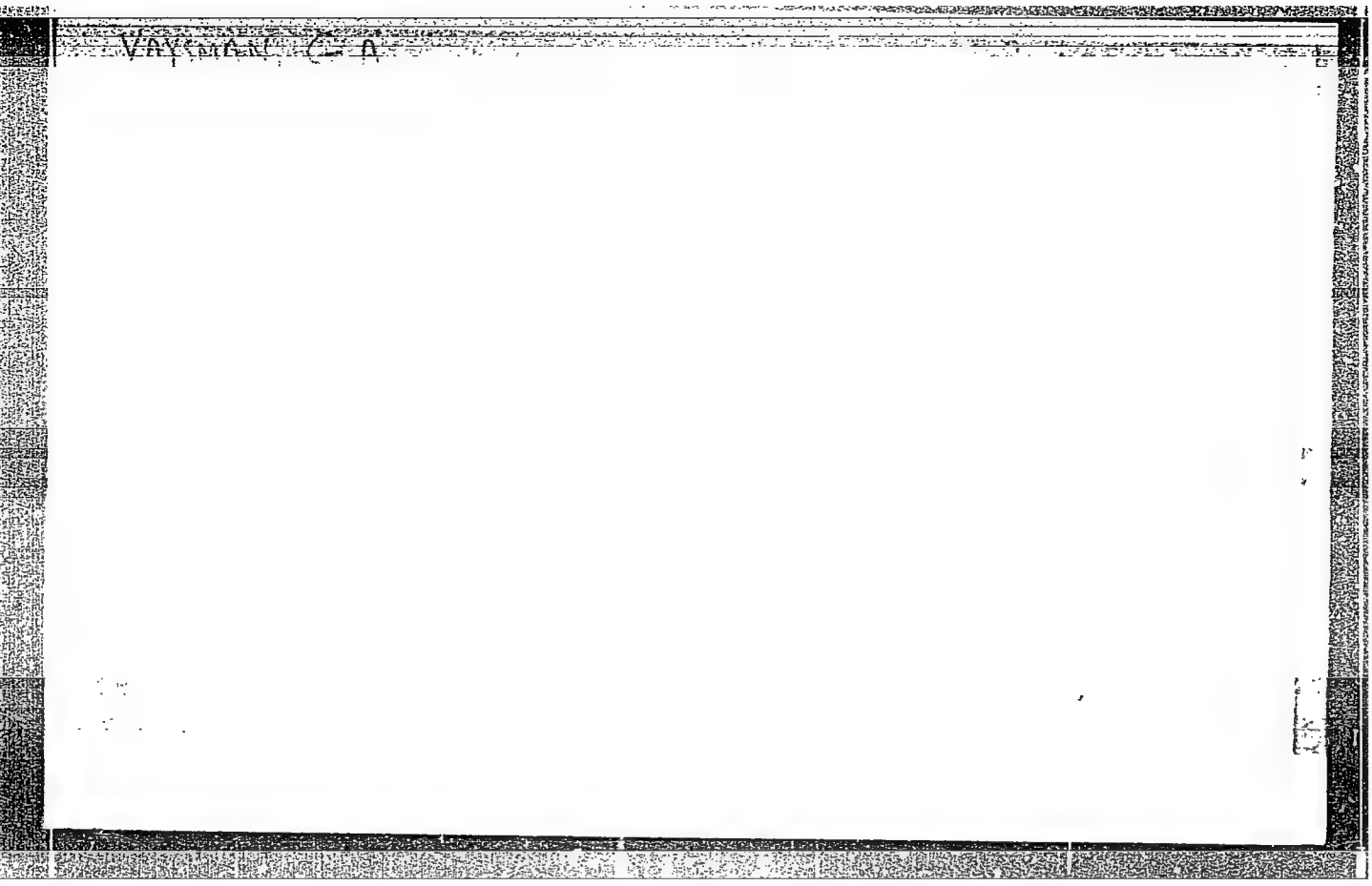
VAYSMAN, G. A.

PORTNOV, A.I.otvetstvennyy redaktor; KNIZHKO, P.O.,redaktor; KRAMARENKO, V.F.,redaktor; NAUMENKO, M.A.,redaktor; PIVNENKO, G.P.,redaktor; ROZENBERG, M.A.,redaktor; SAVITSKIY, I.V.,redaktor; TROTSENKO, A.G.,redaktor; SHELUD'KO, V.M.,redaktor; VAYSMAN, G.A.,redaktor; MEDVEDEVA, N.B.,redaktor; GIMSHTEYN, A.D.,tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Problems in pharmacy; a collection of scientific papers from pharmaceutical schools of the Ukraine] Nekotorye voprosy farmatsii; sbornik nauchnykh trudov vysshikh farmatsevticheskikh uchebnykh zavedenii Ukrainskoi SSR. Kiev, Gos. med. izd-vo USSR, 1956. 366 p. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Ukraine. Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya.
(PHARMACY)





VAYSMAN, C.A., prof.; GORODINSKAYA, V.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Use of ion-exchange adsorbents in medicine. Vrach.delo supplement '57:96 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kiyevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(ION EXCHANGE)

VAYSMAN, G.A., professor; YAMPOL'SKAYA, M.M., kandidat farmatsevticheskikh nauk

Using ion-exchange chromatography in pharmaceutical analysis. Apt. delo 6 no.1:84-89 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)

VAYSMAN, G.A., professor; BENDERSKAYA, S.N.

Quantitative determination of the methyl ester of salicylic acid in drugs. Apt.delo 6 no.2:32-33 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz kontrol'no-analiticheskoy laboratorii Kiyevskogo oblastnogo aptechnogo upravleniya.
(SALICYLIC ACID)

VAYSMAN, G.A.

VAYSMAN, G.A., professor; GORODINSKAYA, V.Ya.

Study of the possibility of producing purified glycoside preparations similar to the new galenicals by chromatographic and ion exchange absorption. Apt.delo 6 no.5:42-46 S00 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy aptechnoy laboratorii (TsNIAL) Glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravo-okhraneniya USSR.
(GLYCOSIDES)

VAYSMAN, G.A.,prof.; YAMPOLSKAYA, M.M.,kand.farmatsevticheskikh nauk

Use of cationites in the quantitative determination of calcium glycerophosphate in medicinal compounds. Apt.delo 7 no.2:15-19 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy aptechnoy laboratorii (dir. M.N. Bushkova) Glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(GLYCEROPHOSPHATE)

VAYSMAN, G.A., prof., SOSNOVA, O.N.

Use of diocide in pharmaceutical practice. Apt.delo 7 no.6:39-43 N-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz kafedry tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(BACTERICIDES)

VAYSMAN, G.A., prof.; YAMPOL'SKAYA, M.M.; GORODINSKAYA, V.Ya.; YASHCHENKO, D.V.

Producing more active drugs from the juices of fresh medicinal plants [with summary in English]. Apt.delo 8 no.1:3-6 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy aptechnoy laboratorii Glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MATERIA MEDICA, VEGETABLE)

VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.]; RAPAPORT, L.I.; KOGAN, O.M. [Kohan, O.M.]

Specific semimicroreactions for some pharmaceutical preparations. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.4:9-11 '61. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya aptechnaya laboratoriya Glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravvokhraneniya UkrSSR.

VAYSMAN, G.A.; YAMPOL'SKAYA, M.M.

Research in the quantitative determination of some pharmaceutical preparations with the use of cation exchangers. Apt. delo 11 no. 5:38-41 S-O '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya aptechnaya laboratoriya Glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Ukrainskoy SSR.

VAYSMAN, G.A.; GURKVICH, M.I.; SKVIRSKAYA, Ye.S.

Use of ultrasonics for the preparation of infusions and extracts from alkaloid-containing plant stock. Apt. delo 11 no.6:17-21 N-D'62 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kiyevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.]; CHAYKOVSKAYA, M.A. [Chaikovs'ka, M.A.]

Using chromatographic fluorescence analysis to identify certain infusions in medicinal mixtures. Farmatsev. zhur. 18 no.1:23-27 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstv i galenovykh preparatov Kiyevskogo institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.];SHAKH, TS.I.

Review of M.B. Shchihol's book "Quantitative analysis." Farmatsev. zhur. 18 no.1:93-94 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

GUBSKIY, Ivan Maksimovich [Hubs'kyi, I.M.]; PROTASEVICH, V.M. [Protasevych, V.M., translator]; VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.], red.

[Pharmacy in the Ukrainian S.S.R.] Aptechna sprava v URSR. Kyiv, Zdorov'ia, 1964. 137 p. (MIRA 18:2)

BUSHKOVA, Mariya Nikolayevna; VAYSMAN, Grigoriy Aronovich; RAPAPORT, Lev Izrailevich; KAGAN, F.Ye., red.

[Manual on drug analysis under drugstore conditions] Rukovodstvo po analizu lekarstv v usloviiakh apteki. Kiev, Zdorov'ia, 1965. 286 p. (MIRA 19:1)

L 13617-66

ACC NR: AP6000963 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0043/0044

AUTHOR: Vazhenin, G. A.

30

B

ORG: none

TITLE: A mechanism for regulating the output of centrifugal machines. Class 27, No. 176355 [announced by Siberian Branch of the All-Union State Trust for Organization and Management of District Electric Power Stations and Distributing Systems (Sibirskoye otdeleniye vsesoyuznogo gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i setey)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 43-44

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical motion instrument, mechanical power transmission device, fan, air flow

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a mechanism for regulating the output of centrifugal machines, such as blowers, with rotary shutters on the blades of the working wheels. The shutters are moved by drawbars extending from the directing lever. To make the regulating process in the course of machine operation more positive and accurate, a closed planetary transmission (see Fig. 1) is installed in series between the directing lever and the drawbars. The transmission is provided with a

UDC: 621-546.6

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: A 000963

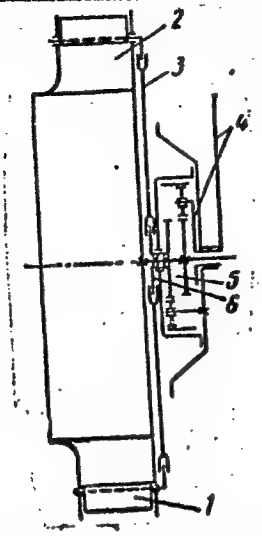

Fig. 1. 1 - Shutters; 2 - blades; 3 - drawbars; 4 - directing lever; 5 - planetary transmission; 6 - rotary disk.

rotary disk hinged to the drawbars of the shutters. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 04May64

Card 2/2 HW

KAGAN, F.Ye. [Kahan, F.E.]; VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.]; MITCHENKO, F.A. [Mytchenko, F.A.]; KIRICHENKO, L.A. [Kyrychenko, L.O.]

Spectrophotometric analysis of alkaloid salts in multiple-alkaloid medicinal mixtures. Report No. 3. Farmatsev. zhur. 20 no.5:21-28 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kiyevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. Submitted December 8, 1964.

VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.]; SKVIRSKAYA, Ye.S. [Skvyrs'ka, L.S.]; GUREVICH, M.I. [Hurevych, M.I.]; TVERSKAYA, M.Ya. [Tvers'ka, M.IA.]

Study on the production of tinctures from glycoside-containing plant material using ultrasonics. Farmatsev.zhur. 19 no.1:44-49 - '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Institut fiziologii AN UkrSSR.

VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.]; GUREVICH, M.I.; SKVIRSKAYA, Ye.S. [Skvyrs'ka, IE.S.]; GORODINSKAYA, V.Ya. [Horodyns'ka , V.IA.]

Using ultrasonic waves in the preparation on infusions from alkaloid-and glucoside-bearing plants. Farmatsev. zhur. 18 no.4:61-65 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstv i galenovykh preparatov Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Laboratoriya krovoobrashcheniya i dykhaniya Instituta fiziologii im. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR.

VAYSMAN, G.A.; SADE, Ye.G.

Fluorescence chromatographic analysis of some homeopathic remedies of plant origin. Apt. delo 12 no.5:36-39 S-O'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kiyevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i kontrol'no-analiticheskaya laboratoriya Kiyevskogo oblastnogo aptechnogo upravleniya.

VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.]

Basic changes introduced in the ninth edition of the State Pharmacopoeia of the U.S.S.R. Farmatsev.zhur. 17 no.4:20-27 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Kiyevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(PHARMACOPEIAS)

VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.]; BUSHKOVA, M.N. [Bushkova, M.M.]; KOGAN, A.M. [Kohan, O.M.]

Rapid analysis of drugs using reactive papers. Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.1:15-21 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya aptechnaya laboratoriya Glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(DRUGS--ADULTERATION AND ANALYSIS)
(INDICATORS AND TEST PAPERS)

VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.]; SOLYANIK, G.K. [Solianyk, H.K.]

Chromatographic luminescence analysis of some new tinctures and extracts. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.6:34-41 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya aptechnaya laboratoriya Glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(DRUGS--ADULTERATION AND ANALYSIS)
(CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)

VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.]

New achievements in the field of medicine production. Farmatsev. zhur. 15 no.6:23-27 '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kiyevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(DRUGS)

VAYSMAN, G.A.; GUREVICH, M.I.; SKVIRSKAYA, Ye.S.

Study on the stability of solutions of some medicinal substances under the action of ultrasonics. Apt. delo 10 no.5:11-15 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1.Kiyevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Institut fiziologii imeni A.A.Bogomol'tsa AN USSR.

(ULTRASONIC TESTING) (DRUGS)
(SOLUTIONS (PHARMACY))

BUSHKOVA, M.M.; VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.]

Fifteen years of the Central Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory of the Main Drugstore Administration of the Ministry of Public Health of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Farmatsev. zhur. 15 no.1:61-64 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(UKRAINE—PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH)

VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaisman, H.A.]

New achievements in the field of drug manufacturing. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.3:39-42 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kiyevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(DRUGS)

VAYSMAN, G.A. [Vaĭsman, H.A.]; BUSHKOVA, M.M.; YAMPOL'SKAYA, M.M. [IAmpol's'ka, M.M.]

Obtaining water equivalent to distilled water by the use of ion-exchange adsorbents. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no. 2:34-38 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya aptechnaya laboratoriya glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya Ministerstva okhrany - zolorol'ya USSR.

(ION EXCHANGE) (WATER, DISTILLED)

VAYSMAN, Grigoriy Aronovich; RAPAPORT, Lev Israilevich; KOGAN, Aleksandra Moiseyevna; ROZNATOVSKAYA, Valentina Fedorovna; SHAKH, TS.I., red.; POTOTSKAYA, L.A., tekhred.

[Specific reactions to some new drugs] Spetsificheskie reaktsii na nekotorye novye farmpreparaty. Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR, 1960. 42 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(PHARMACOLOGY)

VAYSMAN, Grigoriy Aronovich; YAMPOL'SKAYA, Mariya Moiseyevna

[Use of ion-exchange adsorbents in pharmaceutical analysis] Primenenie ionoobmennykh adsorbentov v farmatsevticheskom analize. Kiev, Gosmedizdat, USSR, 1959. 87 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(ION EXCHANGE) (ADSORBENTS)

VAYSMAN, G.I.; RUDNEV, V.N.

Adapting the seismic station SS-26-51D for correlation refraction work. Razved.i prom.geofiz. no.10:31-36 '54. (MIRA 13:2)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

S/169/61/000/011/002/065
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, V.P., and Vaysman, G.L.

TITLE: Relay equipment with phonic signalling for warning of the burning-out of bulbs and the depletion of accumulators

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1961, 8, abstract 11A79 (Dokl. AN AzerbSSR, 17, no. 3, 1961, 227 - 228)

TEXT: The equipment was completed in the form of an attachment to the device for controlling the operation of the PC-II (RS-II) recording apparatus. The polarizing relay is connected in series to the circuit supplying each of the collimator's bulbs. The relay armature is healed by the passing current when the lamp in the collimator burns. On the burning-out of a bulbs filament, the armature closes the current circuit to the phonic call under the influence of a permanent magnet, and a small control lamp lights up on the panel. A control for the lamps' current-supply system is introduced

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Card

VAYSMAN, I.A.

Relationship between the number of basic and subsidiary workers in an industry. Vop.truda no.1:118-141 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Job analysis)

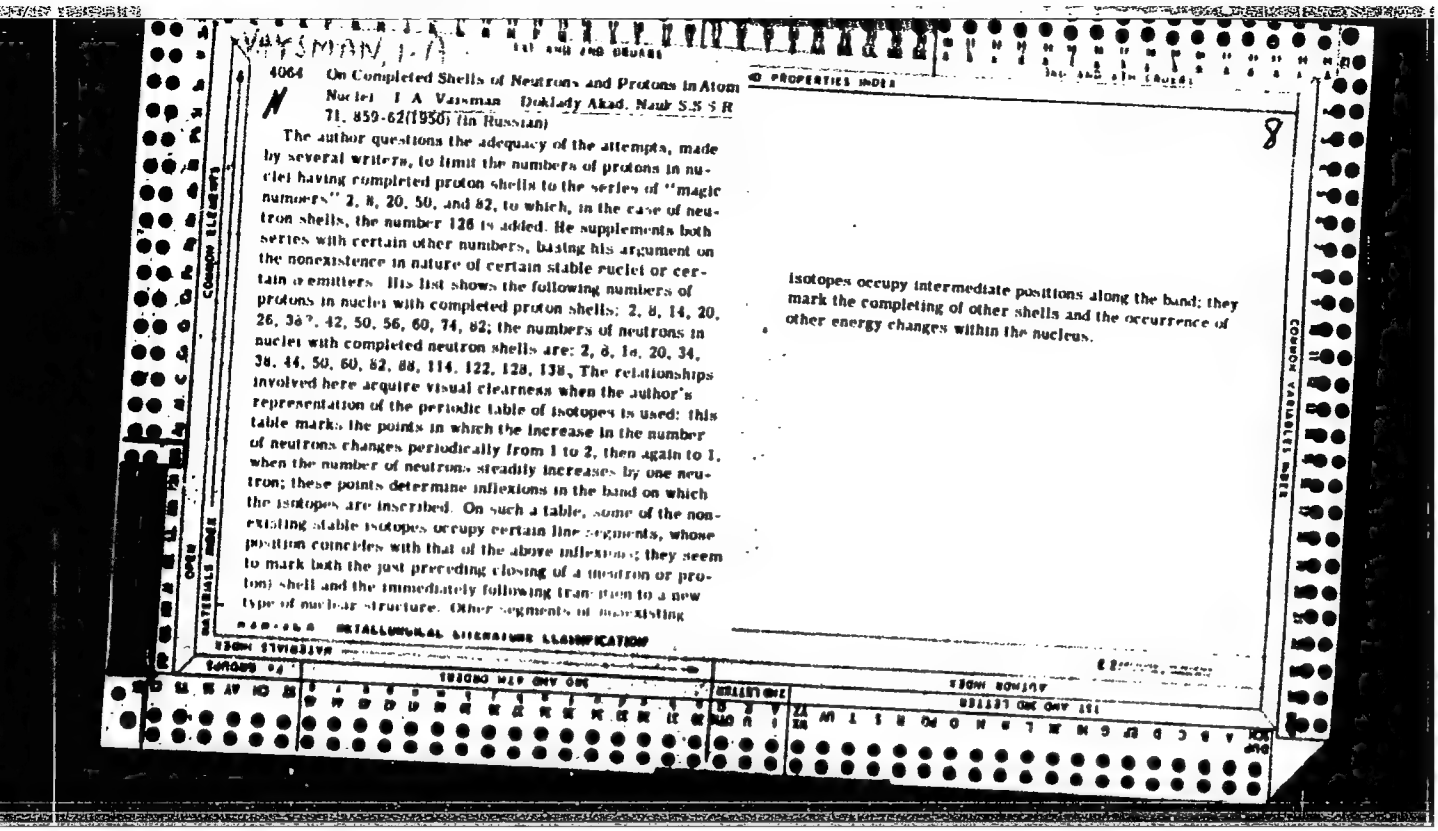
USSR/Nuclear Physics - Isotopes Sep 48
Nuclear Physics - Radioactivity

"Periodization of the Elements on the Basis of Nuclear Structure," I. A. Vaysman, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXII, No 2 - pp. 211-14

Constructs new periodic table of elements on the basis of data recently discovered by Seaborg and Mattauch. Table includes all stable nuclei and nuclei of natural radioactive elements, except beta-emitters which have a short half-life. Nuclei are designated by their isotopic numbers. Submitted by Acad S. I. Vavilov, 13 Jul 48.

[redacted]



4064 On Completed Shells of Neutrons and Protons in Atom Nuclei I A Vaisman Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 71, 859-62(1950) (in Russian)

The author questions the adequacy of the attempts, made by several writers, to limit the numbers of protons in nuclei having completed proton shells to the series of "magic numbers" 2, 8, 20, 50, and 82, to which, in the case of neutron shells, the number 126 is added. He supplements both series with certain other numbers, basing his argument on the nonexistence in nature of certain stable nuclei or certain α emitters. His list shows the following numbers of protons in nuclei with completed proton shells: 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, 38?, 42, 50, 56, 60, 74, 82; the numbers of neutrons in nuclei with completed neutron shells are: 2, 8, 14, 20, 34, 38, 44, 50, 60, 82, 88, 114, 122, 128, 138. The relationships involved here acquire visual clearness when the author's representation of the periodic table of isotopes is used: this table marks the points in which the increase in the number of neutrons changes periodically from 1 to 2, then again to 1, when the number of neutrons steadily increases by one neutron; these points determine inflexions in the band on which the isotopes are inscribed. On such a table, some of the nonexisting stable isotopes occupy certain line segments, whose position coincides with that of the above inflexions; they seem to mark both the just preceding closing of a (neutron or proton) shell and the immediately following transition to a new type of nuclear structure. Other segments of nonexisting isotopes occupy intermediate positions along the band; they mark the completing of other shells and the occurrence of other energy changes within the nucleus.

VAYSMAN, I. A.

Certain regularities in nuclear spin and a nuclear shell model. I. A. Valsman. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 88, 237–40(May, 1953); (Engl. translation issued by *U.S. Atomic Energy Comm., Tech. Inform. Service, Oak Ridge, Tenn.* as NSF-tr-16, 8 pp.(1953)).—The magnetic moments, orbital moments, and spins of the nuclei of odd mass no., *A*, are tabulated against the values predicted by the Elsasser (*C.A.* 28, 965*f*) nuclear shell model. Of the spins taken from the literature through mid-1952, 42 agree with the predicted values, 01 are lower, and 7 are higher. Although the strong spin-orbit coupling shell model proposed by Goeppert-Mayer (*C.A.* 43, 8850*g*; 44, 6283*a*) gives better agreement, it leads to other difficulties. However, the deviations from the shell model show regularities, such as the dependence of spin deviations on the packing-fraction curve, the inverse correlation between the orbital momentum of the odd nucleon and the possibility of a high nuclear spin, and the behavior of "semi-mirrored" nuclei, which indicate that some modification of the shell model is valid. It is suggested that perhaps the nuclear spin is not always equal to the orbital momentum of the odd nucleon.

J. J. Mitchell

CA, V, 48,
Jan 10, 1954
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Nuclear Physics
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VAYSMAN, I. A.

PA 249T37

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Neutrons 21 Jan 53

"Influence of Nucleon Orbits on the Effective Cross-Section of Capture of Slow Neutrons and on the Formation of Spin of Odd-Odd Nuclei," I. A. Vaysman

DAN SSSR, Vol 88, No 3, pp 431-434

Concludes that the existence of orbital quantum numbers can be considered as evidence that nucleon orbits are just as real as electron orbits. Claims that the number of particles in electron and nucleon orbits is expressed by one and the same formula (2(2L+1)). Presented by Acad A. I. Alikhanov 15 Oct 52.

249T37

VAYSMAN, I. A.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Magnetic moments FD-725

Card 1/1 : Pub. 146-13/18

Author : Vaysman, I. A.

Title : Computation of nuclear magnetic moments on basis of the j-j bond between protons and neutrons

Periodical : Zhur. eskp. i teor. fiz., 26, 754-756, Jun 1954

Abstract : Letter to the editor. Analyses theories by M. Umezawa et al. (Phys. Rev. 83,463 (1951); ibid. 85,37 (1952); ibid. 86, 1055 (1952); Progr. Theor. Phys. 8,509 (1952)). Concludes that the resulting angular moments are formed during the formation of nuclear spin and the spin depends on the resulting angular momenta of proton and neutron system. 4 references, all foreign.

Institution :

Submitted : November 4, 1954

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Magnetic moments FD-1494

Card 1/1 : Pub. 146-17/20

Author : Vaysman, I. A.

Title : Magnetic moments of doubly uneven nuclei (Letter to the editor)

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz., 27, 386-387, Sep 1954

Abstract : Discusses the effect of doubly uneven nuclei on spin and magnetic moment, in particular the bound j-j between the moments of protons and those of neutrons. Tabulates N and Z for cases enumerated in M. Umezawa's article (Progr. Theor. Phys. 8, 509 (1952)). Seven references including six foreign.

Institution :

Submitted : November 4, 1953

VAYSMAN, I.

Economic problems in atomic power engineering. Vop.econ. no.5:87-94 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Atomic power plants)

Vaysman, I.A.

AUTHOR: Vaysman, I.A., 56-2-15/47

TITLE: On the Classification of Nuclear Magnetic Moments(Klassifikatsiya yadernykh magnitnykh momentov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 2(8), pp. 412-415, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The value of μ must be classified from the following reasons: In the case of I = 1+(1/2) for odd Z and also odd N, most of the values of μ are concentrated in a rather narrow strip, which runs parallel, but comparatively far away from Schmidt's line. Between this strip and the Schmidt's line there are only a few values of μ. This is one of the causes for the following facts: If I = 1+(1/2), the group of values contrained in that strip is separated from the other group which lies between this strip and the upper Schmidt's line. Here the limit between these groups is called the Aa-line. Further limit lines are shown. In the "forbidden" zone lie the moments of the nuclei with Z=33 and 53, If I = 1-(1/2) the values of μ deviate much less from Schmidt's lines than in the case of I = = 1+(1/2). If I = 1+(1/2) the values for μ representing the upper limit of all A-2 groups, deviate to almost the same extent from Schmidt's line. Even in the case of odd N this difference remains almost constant, if I is changed, This difference is probably essentially due only to a change in the spin component of the magnetic moment $g_s/2$, to its deviation from the absolute value of the

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On the Classification of Nuclear Magnetic Moments. 56-2-15/47

magnetic moment of the free nucleus. Nuclei, the moments of whinh belong to the group A-1-Z and A-1-N, are characterized by several peculiarities of their shell structure; They contain, almost without exclusion, only one nuleon avove the closed orbital term. The hypothesis on the exclusion of the anomal part of the magnetic moment of a non-pair nucleon in the nuclear matterprovides the simplest and most explanation of the characteristic properties of the lines proposed here. (there are 2 figures and 1 table).

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Vaysman, I. A. SOV/56-34-5-42/61

TITLE: Some New Nucleon Magic Numbers (Nekotoryye novyye magicheskiye chisla nuklonov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol. 34, Nr 5, pp. 1325 - 1327 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Nuclei with 30 neutrons usually exhibit rarely found characteristic distinctive features. The nucleus $^{26}Fe_{30}$ is the most frequent of all nuclei with $Z > 10$. The nucleus $^{24}C_{30}$ has a small capture cross section for thermal neutrons. In the isotopes Fe and Ni with N = 30 compared with the other isotopes of the same elements relatively large cross sections of the coherent (without change of the spin) scattering of thermal neutrons are found. The cross section of the scattering in the nucleus $^{28}Ni_{30}$ is particularly great. It is possible that also the properties of the configurations of 30 neutrons in the various nuclei are different from some properties of the proton

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